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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the fifty-third session (2 December 2009 and 8-12 March 2010)

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-third session, to be held on 2 December 2010, will be issued as *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2010/28/Add.1) in English, French and Spanish only. The Arabic, Chinese and Russian versions of the report on the reconvened session will be issued as document E/2010/28/Add.1.

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolution to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991, in which it entrusted certain administrative and financial functions to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Also recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009,[1]

Further recalling the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[2]

Having regard to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,[3]

Recalling its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, entitled "Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011", in paragraph 85 of which it expressed concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that the Office had sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2009/28/Add.1), chap. I.

[2] E/CN.7/2009/14-E/CN.15/2009/24.

[3] E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13.

subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,[4] and welcomes the measures taken to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to the programme of work of the Office;

2. *Notes* the anticipated efficiency gains resulting from the proposed realignment, which responds, in particular, to recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and looks forward to seeing those efficiency gains reflected in the budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

3. *Also notes* that the realignment will not require any change to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and that the thematic and regional programme approach will be reflected in the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013;

4. *Further notes* that the proposed realignment shall contribute to improving the technical assistance programmes and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. *Notes* that the proposed realignment will not diminish the current status of any of the activities promoted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

6. *Recalls* that, in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009,[5] the Commission decided that the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should contain adequate provisions for the establishment of a sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit, and urges the Secretariat to swiftly implement that decision and commence with the re-establishment of the independent evaluation unit without further delay;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit, consistent with the importance of its functions;

8. *Notes* that the reinstatement of the post of Chief of the Policy Analysis and Research Branch at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the D-1 level, should be considered only after sufficient funding has been made available for the independent evaluation unit and the Strategic Planning Unit;

9. *Takes note*, in the preceding context, of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages it as an important step in the process of continuous improvement of the Office;[6]

10. *Highlights* the importance of providing legal assistance for drug control and crime prevention and the need to link the provision of such assistance to the work of the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

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[4] E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13.

[5] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2009/28/Add.1), chap. I.

[6] E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13, paras. 1-3 and 35.

11. *Notes with concern* the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

12. *Urges* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that the Office submits to the Secretary-General a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 that appropriately reflects the financial needs of the Office;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, to devote due attention to the resource requirements for meeting the mandates entrusted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, taking into account the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[7] with particular focus on under-resourced areas;

14. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-fourth session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session;

(b) Approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission as set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings will be held in Vienna to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for that session.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

[7] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

Operational segment

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

   (a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

   (b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

      (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

      (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director

   Reports of the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

Normative segment

4. Thematic debate on [*theme to be decided*].

5. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

6. Drug demand reduction: world situation with regard to drug abuse.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretariat

7. Illicit drug traffic and supply and related measures:

   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

   (b) Reducing the illicit supply of drugs;

   (c) Control of precursors and amphetamine-type stimulants;

   (d) International cooperation on eradicating the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on alternative development.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretariat

8. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation:

   (a) Countering money-laundering;

   (b) Judicial cooperation.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

9. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   (b) Reporting by the International Narcotics Control Board;

   (c) International cooperation to ensure the adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

   (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

   Documentation

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

   Notes by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

* * *

10. Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission.

11. Other business.

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fourth session.

Draft decision II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009.[8]

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

3. The following resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

[8] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1).

Resolution 53/1

Promoting community-based drug use prevention

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach,[9] through which supply control and demand reduction reinforced each other, as enshrined in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[10] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[11]

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 689 J (XXVI) of 28 July 1958,

Recalling further its resolution 46/1, in which it reaffirmed that the illicit use of drugs could be prevented and in which it urged States parties to the international drug control treaties to take all measures to safeguard the integrity of the treaties,

Recalling its resolutions 1 (XXVII), 42/6, 43/4, 44/5 and 48/4,

Recognizing that the term "drug use" is defined by the International Narcotics Control Board in its annual report for 2009[12] as the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances covered by the international drug control conventions,

Recognizing also the importance of addressing drug use prevention by all Member States,

Recognizing further that preventing the initiation of drug use is a successful means of keeping people drug-free,

Recognizing that drug use prevention focuses on decreasing risk factors and increasing protective factors, and that drug use prevention interventions include a wide spectrum of efforts in different domains involving individuals, peers, youth, families, schools, law enforcement and criminal justice entities, communities and society at large,

Recalling its resolution 51/3, in which it acknowledged that drug use was a public health issue and that early detection and brief intervention and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment required a public health approach that must be addressed within health- and social-care settings between providers and patients,

Recognizing that drug use prevention efforts are a cost-effective way to reduce the demand for drugs and are most successful when fully coordinated through a multisectoral approach in which multiple government agencies and non-governmental organizations within communities participate and are sufficiently funded,

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[9] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

[10] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, paras. 4 and 8.

[11] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

[12] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1).

Recognizing also that locally developed drug use prevention efforts that involve multiple sectors of the community can contribute to building comprehensive and effective drug use prevention coalitions to address community problems, mobilize coalitions of youth, parents, educational and law enforcement institutions, businesses, the media, health-care providers and religious and fraternal organizations working in conjunction with government entities,

Acknowledging that drug use prevention should be a component of other multisectoral community-based efforts, such as those aimed at preventing violence and eliminating poverty, among other efforts,

Recognizing that family-based drug treatment and prevention programmes that improve parenting skills, keep families together and support the stability and well-being of families can interrupt intergenerational cycles of addiction, violence and poverty,

Recognizing also that community-based prevention efforts can reduce the use of and dependence on drugs,

Noting that media campaigns against drug use, when effectively tailored to local circumstances and communicated through publications, television shows, Internet sites and other forums used by youth and the general public, can reinforce and supplement policies and programmes for preventing drug use and raise public awareness,

Recognizing that all types of drug use prevention programmes, including those in the community, school and media, are most effective when tailored to local circumstances and culturally adapted, as appropriate,

Welcoming the activities of those Member States that have established drug-free community-based coalitions,

1. *Urges* Member States to continue their efforts to prevent drug use and to develop national policies, laws and practices that can be incorporated into national and community-based drug use prevention programmes;

2. *Also urges* Member States to consider implementing a national coordinated response for drug use prevention that includes mobilizing multiple relevant sectors of civil society, in conjunction with government entities including law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, as well as social, health and welfare agencies, working together to learn about, participate in and support effective drug use prevention programmes;

3. *Further urges* Member States to fund community-based drug use prevention efforts that include training and the implementation of reliable evidence-based strategies, where the national situation so requires;

4. *Urges* Member States to develop, fund and implement media campaigns against drugs, as well as family-based drug use prevention programmes that are appropriate to the needs of their populations, where the national situation so requires;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to include, as appropriate, community-based drug use prevention modules in its relevant technical assistance and training programmes.

Resolution 53/2

Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[13] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[14] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[15] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[16] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[17] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[18]

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[19] the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[20] adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission, and General Assembly resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/15, on reducing demand for illicit drugs, in which it recognized the need to maintain a balanced and integrated approach in addressing the demand for and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reaffirming also its resolution 48/4, on promotion of policies for the prevention of illicit drug use, in which it expressed deep concern at the dangers of drug use, the effects of drug use on the freedom and development of youth and the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Taking into account the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009,[21] in which the Board focused on preventing drug abuse,

Expressing its concern at the worrying volume of production and the scale of use of illicit drugs in most regions of the world,

Recognizing, however, that in some regions the level of use of illicit drugs is stable or even decreasing,

Bearing in mind that investment in evidence-based drug abuse prevention will result in significant progress and that prevention measures need to respond to changing international trends in the use of drugs and attitudes towards that use,

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[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[14] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[15] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[16] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[17] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[18] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[19] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[20] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.
[21] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1).

1. *Urges* Member States to develop, with regard to their national situation, an updated policy for the prevention of use of illicit drugs, in particular among youth, on the basis of the best available national and international evidence and to ensure that new and innovative responses are evaluated, taking into account their national legislation;

2. *Reaffirms* its unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction, supply reduction and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[22] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;

3. *Urges* Member States to increase public awareness of drug-related risks, including the risks associated with illicit use of legally prescribed medications;

4. *Encourages* Member States to raise awareness of the importance of facilitating healthy lifestyle choices and to discourage unhealthy choices in different settings, such as, among others, within the family; in schools, universities and workplaces; in means of public transport; in venues of entertainment and leisure; and while driving;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to engage private sector entities with a strong influence on the behaviour and attitudes of youth, including the entertainment industry, civil society and other relevant actors, to promote healthy lifestyles;

6. *Encourages* relevant entities to raise public awareness and inspire debate in youth forums and the media on the risks and harms of illicit drugs and other substances of abuse;

7. *Encourages* Member States to conduct activities to prevent the use of illicit drugs, in conjunction with efforts to prevent the underage use of any substance with potential for abuse, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;[23]

8. *Urges* Member States to be aware that social exclusion contributes to drug abuse, poor health, possible negative behaviour and criminal activities and that it is important to attend to the basic well-being of individuals in need, respecting their human rights and dignity, in order to effectively reduce the use of illicit drugs;

9. *Encourages* Member States to repeat universal prevention interventions during different stages of childhood and adolescence in order to reinforce the original goals and achieve significant and sustainable impact;

10. *Also encourages* Member States to make use of the potential of young people as active stakeholders and partners in developing and implementing drug abuse prevention interventions in order to increase the effectiveness and credibility of those interventions among target groups;

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[22] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[23] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

11. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to establish monitoring systems to identify, at an early stage, emerging trends in the use of drugs and to share information in broad cooperation with other Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and all relevant stakeholders;

12. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to gather national and international experiences and the best available information on evidence-based prevention activities and instruments for the early identification of young people vulnerable to the use of illicit drugs;

13. *Also urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate the sharing, among Member States, of best practices in the area of drug abuse prevention and provide expert advice to Member States in this area, upon request;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in its capacity-building role, to continue to establish and strengthen functional partnerships, including with civil society, the private sector, entities of the United Nations system, in particular the World Health Organization, and other regional and international organizations.

Resolution 53/3

Strengthening national capacities in the administration and disposal of property and other assets confiscated in cases of drug trafficking and related offences

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that, in accordance with article 5, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[24] the parties to the Convention shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable their competent authorities to identify, trace and freeze or seize proceeds, property or instrumentalities derived from offences established in the Convention, for the purpose of eventual confiscation,

Recalling also that, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[25] the parties to the Convention shall adopt, to the greatest extent possible within their domestic legal systems, such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation of property, equipment or other instrumentalities used in or destined for use in offences covered by the Convention,

Recalling further that, in accordance with article 31, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[26] the States parties to the Convention shall adopt, in accordance with their domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to regulate the administration by the competent authorities of frozen, seized or confiscated property, equipment or other

[24] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[25] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[26] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

instrumentalities used in or destined for use in offences established in the Convention,

Considering that, in the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[27] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, Member States recognized the need to promote and develop effective mechanisms for the pursuit, freezing, seizure and confiscation of property obtained through or derived from illicit activities, so as to avoid its use by criminals,

Having regard to the Political Declaration on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[28] in which Member States recognized that, despite past efforts, illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production, manufacturing, distribution and trafficking had been consolidated into a criminally organized industry generating enormous amounts of money, laundered through the financial and non-financial sectors and that it was therefore necessary to strengthen measures aimed at dismantling such criminal organizations and confiscating their illicit proceeds and train law enforcement and judicial personnel to utilize the tools available in the international framework,

In conformity with the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[29] in which it was recommended that Member States adopt or strengthen legal measures providing for the identification, freezing, seizure and confiscation of property that constitutes proceeds of drug trafficking and related offences,

Reaffirming its resolution 52/9, entitled "Strengthening measures against the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking and related offences", in which it called upon Member States to complement national and international measures against the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking, with the aim of weakening the economic power of criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking and related offences, and to promote the sharing of information between law enforcement authorities, and in which it urged Member States to enable national institutions specializing in financial intelligence to facilitate the exchange of information with relevant international partners,

Aware that efforts to counter the world drug problem require increasingly greater resources and that it is therefore necessary to maximize the operation of the different financing instruments, including mechanisms for the administration and disposal of confiscated property,

1. *Invites* Member States to review periodically their regulatory and institutional frameworks in order to optimize investigations into assets related to drug trafficking and related offences for the purpose of ensuring greater effectiveness in law enforcement and judicial measures to pursue criminal organizations engaged in the commission of such offences and for the purpose of confiscation when acting at the request of another party, in accordance with

[27] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

[28] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

[29] Ibid.

article 5, paragraph 5, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[30]

2. *Also invites* Member States to cooperate in identifying assets and property that may have been acquired through drug trafficking and related offences, to exchange information on such assets and property and to assist in the seizure and freezing of such assets and property, including by fully complying with their international obligations in that regard;

3. *Further invites* Member States to adopt, consistent with article 12 of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime[31] and to the greatest extent possible within their domestic legal systems, such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation, in cases in which proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted, in part or in full, into other property, of that property up to the assessed value of the proceeds of crime stemming from the offence;

4. *Encourages* Member States to undertake awareness-raising campaigns and training programmes aimed at law enforcement authorities and judicial officers with a view to emphasizing the importance of the investigation of assets in cases of drug trafficking and related offences;

5. *Invites* Member States, where appropriate, to improve or institutionalize their mechanisms for the administration of property seized and confiscated in the framework of legal proceedings in cases of drug trafficking and related offences, in order to maximize the administration and disposal of the resources generated, in accordance with national legal procedures, including the establishment of efficient comprehensive records of seized and confiscated assets;

6. *Also invites* Member States to consider, consistent with their national legislation, the possibility of using confiscated resources to support the activities of law enforcement and other agencies, including those specializing in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

Resolution 53/4

Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Stressing the importance of promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[32] in which the parties recognized that the medical use of narcotic drugs continued to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that

[30] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[31] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[32] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

Recalling also the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[33] in which it is recognized that the use of psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes is indispensable and that their availability for such purposes should not be unduly restricted,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/25 of 22 July 2005, on treatment of pain using opioid analgesics,

Recalling its resolution 48/5, in which it called for increased international cooperation to counter the diversion of substances via the Internet and their abuse,

Affirming that the international drug control conventions seek to achieve a balance between ensuring the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control for medical and scientific purposes and preventing their diversion and abuse,

Reaffirming the important role entrusted to the International Narcotics Control Board to ensure, in cooperation with Governments, the availability of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes and prevent illicit trafficking in and use of drugs, as set out in article 9, paragraph 4, of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,

Concerned that, although there is sufficient supply of licit opiate raw materials to meet global requirements, as highlighted in the annual reports of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008[34] and 2009,[35] access to opioid-based medications is non-existent or almost non-existent in many countries and regions,

Noting the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its annual report for 2009 that some Governments need to take specific measures to ensure that their populations have adequate access to opioid-based medications in line with the international drug control conventions,

Underscoring the fact that the submission of estimates and statistical returns by Governments is critical to the actions taken by the International Narcotics Control Board for the implementation of treaty provisions regarding the adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes,

Acknowledging that an increase in the licit supply of internationally controlled substances may raise the risk of diversion and abuse of those substances and that in its annual reports for 2008 and 2009, the International Narcotics Control Board encouraged Governments to increase their vigilance regarding trafficking in and abuse of prescription drugs containing internationally controlled substances and consider enacting enhanced laws to counter trafficking in such prescription drugs,

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[33] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[34] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.1).

[35] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1).

Noting the medical and scientific needs for internationally controlled substances worldwide to be met within a regulatory and legal framework that prevents their diversion and abuse,

Also noting that the survey of Governments carried out by the International Narcotics Control Board in 2007 identified concern about addiction to narcotic drugs to be the primary factor in the underutilization of essential medicines, followed by the factors of insufficient training of health-care professionals and the existence of restrictive laws that did not take into account the need to ensure the medical availability of narcotic drugs,[36]

Further noting that in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[37] Member States called for continued cooperation among Member States, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to ensure the adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, including opiates, for medical and scientific purposes, while concurrently preventing their diversion into illicit channels, pursuant to the international drug control conventions,

Acknowledging the efforts of the World Health Organization, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board, to implement activities, under the Access to Controlled Medications Programme, to address impediments to the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical purposes,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to develop guidelines on estimating requirements for internationally controlled substances,

Also noting with appreciation the efforts of non-governmental organizations and civil society in continuing to highlight the importance of the issue of adequate availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes as set out in the international drug control conventions,

1. *Decides* that the agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission will include an agenda item on adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes in accordance with the international drug control treaties, in order to examine the impediments to adequate availability encountered and the efforts to prevent the diversion and abuse of those drugs and substances;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to fulfil in a timely manner their reporting obligations to the International Narcotics Control Board and the Secretary-General, as appropriate, concerning the use of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and the diversion of, trafficking in and abuse of those substances, as required under the international drug control treaties;

3. *Encourages* Member States to regularly examine, and report to the International Narcotics Control Board for inclusion in its annual report, trends in

[36] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on Follow-up to the Twentieth Special Session of the General Assembly* (United Nations publication, Sales. No. E.09.XI.7), paras. 10-12.

[37] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

their countries in the use of internationally controlled licit substances for medical and scientific purposes, as well as trends in the diversion of, trafficking in and abuse of those substances and to take appropriate action, if necessary;

4. *Supports* recommendation 39 of the International Narcotics Control Board contained in its annual report for 2009,[38] in which the Board called on Governments to promote access to and rational use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to adopt measures against unlawful medical practice and to ensure that domestic distribution channels were adequately controlled, and Board recommendation 40, in which the Board requested Governments of countries in which factors such as knowledge limitations and administrative barriers stricter than the control measures required under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[39] affected the availability of opioid analgesics to identify the impediments in their countries to the access and adequate use of opioid analgesics for the treatment of pain and to take steps to improve the availability of those narcotic drugs for medical purposes, in accordance with the pertinent recommendations of the World Health Organization;

5. *Encourages* Member States to include in public awareness campaigns, as appropriate, the issue of the increased risk of diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their abuse, particularly among young people;

6. *Also encourages* Member States, where necessary, to educate regulators and health-care professionals, including through targeted awareness-raising campaigns, to recognize that the medical use of narcotic drugs continues to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes, taking into account the pertinent recommendations of the World Health Organization and in line with the international drug control conventions;

7. *Supports* recommendation 22 of the International Narcotics Control Board contained in its annual report for 2009, in which the Board encouraged Governments concerned to introduce or expand programmes for monitoring the domestic distribution of prescription drugs and recommended that in order to reduce the problem of improper prescription practices, Governments should consider carrying out programmes, to be targeted appropriately, to inform health-care professionals and the general public of the dangers of misusing prescription drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; and noted that programmes for medical professionals should include information on the risk of diversion, including secondary access to prescribed medications by family members and friends of the intended user, appropriate prescription practices and attempts by individuals to illegally obtain prescriptions from multiple doctors through fraudulent methods ("doctor shopping");

8. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, as in previous years, to include in its annual report for 2010, to be presented to the Commission at its fifty-fourth session, information on the consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances used for medical and scientific purposes worldwide, including an

[38] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1).

[39] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

analysis of impediments to their adequate availability and actions to be taken to overcome those impediments and, when available, specific information about the status of and progress made by countries;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts to ensure the adequate availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, cooperating, as appropriate, through the Access to Controlled Medications Programme of the World Health Organization, while continuing its activities to prevent diversion and abuse;

10. *Encourages* Member States to consider working with the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to update policies and legislative frameworks, as appropriate, to ensure adequate availability of internationally controlled substances and to prevent the diversion and abuse of those substances, in line with the provisions of the international drug control treaties;

11. *Invites* Member States to ensure that the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime are funded adequately, as appropriate, to support their activities to ensure adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, including the development and implementation of guidelines to assist Governments in estimating their requirements for internationally controlled substances and to address the risk of the diversion and abuse of those substances;

12. *Also invites* Member States to consider ways to leverage existing health and development programmes in countries without adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, including by building the capacity of those countries through training;

13. *Recognizes* that the Internet can offer increased access to information about narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and can lead to the diversion of those substances, and accordingly invites Member States to consider the implementation of the International Narcotics Control Board *Guidelines for Governments on Preventing the Illegal Sale of Internationally Controlled Substances through the Internet*.[40]

Resolution 53/5

Strengthening regional cooperation between Afghanistan and transit States and the contribution of all affected countries to counter-narcotics efforts, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments assumed by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[41] and

[40] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.6.
[41] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[42]

Also reaffirming the commitments assumed by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[43] adopted during the high-level segment of its fifty-second session,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 2001/16 of 24 July 2001, 2002/21 of 24 July 2002, 2003/34 and 2003/35 of 22 July 2003, 2005/27 of 22 July 2005 and 2008/27 of 23 July 2008 and other relevant resolutions on international assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs,

Also recalling its resolution 52/2, entitled "Strengthening the law enforcement capacity of the main transit States neighbouring Afghanistan, based on the principle of shared responsibility",

Aware that the illicit cultivation and production of and trafficking in drugs originating in Afghanistan, as part of the world drug problem, have an impact on political stability, democratic institutions, security and the rule of law,

Welcoming the crucial work and leading role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in mobilizing and coordinating international efforts to counter the threat posed by illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan,

Noting with concern that in the *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2009*, published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, it is stated that opium production in Afghanistan in 2009 amounted to 6,900 tons, representing 95 per cent of total opium production in major producing countries,

Acknowledging that the cultivation and production of opium in Afghanistan have declined over the past two years and that, as noted in the *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2009*, the number of opium poppy-free provinces increased from eighteen to twenty, resulting in a reduction of 22 per cent in opium poppy cultivation, owing to stronger governance, more aggressive counter-narcotics action and the promotion of legitimate farming,

Noting with concern that, as reflected in the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009,[44] Afghanistan remains the main supplier of illicit opiates, in quantities far greater than global demand, and that the ongoing market correction should be consolidated by sufficient levels of support in accordance with the Afghanistan national development strategy and the national drug control strategy,

Acknowledging that transit States are faced with multifaceted challenges related to the increasing amount of illicit drugs transiting through their territory as a result of the increasing supply of and demand for illicit drugs in some markets,

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[42] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

[43] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

[44] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.X.1).

Concerned that the bulk of the illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan is smuggled into and through countries neighbouring Afghanistan before reaching other countries of destination,

Also concerned about the smuggling of precursor chemicals into Afghanistan, bearing in mind the relevant instruments of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, all countries, including countries of destination, should play a role in assisting, in an effective and efficient manner, Afghanistan and the most affected transit States neighbouring Afghanistan,

Bearing in mind that the international community has progressively acknowledged the importance of a regional approach in tackling the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs originating in Afghanistan,

Acknowledging that the principle of common and shared responsibility in promoting cross-border cooperation in countering narcotics has been highlighted by the Paris Pact initiative and the Rainbow Strategy, for both of which stronger regional and international support is sought,

Welcoming the third phase of the Paris Pact initiative and the operational outcome it is to deliver,

Commending the activities carried out in the framework of the Triangular Initiative, involving Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, to promote, as a regional effort, cooperation to counter trafficking in narcotic drugs originating in Afghanistan,

Also commending the positive results that have already been achieved by States in the region through the relevant international structures, in particular, the Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training (TARCET) initiative, resulting in concrete intelligence exchange and seizures of precursor chemicals,

Taking note of the decisions taken by the Governments of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan at the third ministerial meeting of the Triangular Initiative, held in Vienna on 27 October 2009, including on strengthening the role of the joint planning cell established in Tehran for the exchange of relevant information and intelligence, on establishing border liaison offices and on conducting joint operations against drug traffickers, which have led to significant seizures of illicit drugs and arrests of traffickers,

Also taking note of positive decisions taken at the eighth meeting of the States of the memorandum of understanding on subregional drug control cooperation, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 9 December 2009, to tackle the problem of illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan,

Welcoming the announcement by the Government of Pakistan that it will host the fourth ministerial meeting of the Triangular Initiative in 2010,

1. *Invites* financial institutions and requests relevant international organizations and all countries concerned to provide technical and financial assistance, facilities and other needed support to Afghanistan and the most affected

transit States, including by improving the law enforcement capacity of those States, taking into account the seriousness of the problem;

2. *Commends* the achievements made within the framework of the Triangular Initiative, involving Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, which have resulted in the establishment of a joint planning cell for the exchange of law enforcement information and the planning of joint operations against drug trafficking networks operating across the region, the establishment of border liaison offices and the conduct of joint operations;

3. *Also commends* the achievements of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, located in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in combating trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, and encourages closer cooperation between the Centre and the joint planning cell of the Triangular Initiative, located in Tehran, in combating trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, as such cooperation would enable the wider region to undertake regional law enforcement information exchange and counter-narcotic operations to dismantle criminal networks, without compromising the ability of the two entities to freely share law enforcement information among their respective members;

4. *Encourages* Member States to enhance coordination through existing regional mechanisms, in particular through the Paris Pact initiative, in order to strengthen cross-border cooperation and information exchange with a view to countering trafficking in illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan;

5. *Urges* all Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance to support the Triangular Initiative and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre in their efforts to combat trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, including within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative and the Rainbow Strategy;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to make contributions to activities aimed at reducing illicit opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, including alternative development, support for good governance, interdiction, eradication and demand reduction activities, and to provide financial and technical assistance to the States most affected by drug trafficking, subject to the appropriate controls;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission, at its fifty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 53/6

Follow-up to the promotion of best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes and the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[45] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[46] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[47] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[48]

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[49] the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[50] the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[51] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[52] and, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (goal 1) and ensuring environmental sustainability (goal 7),[53]

Stressing the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[54] adopted during the high-level segment of its fifty-second session,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/26 of 24 July 2008, entitled "Promoting sustainability and integrality in alternative development as an important part of drug control strategy in States where illicit crops are grown to produce drugs", in which the Council recognized the relevance of alternative development and preventive alternative development, as appropriate, and the best practices and lessons learned in sustainable alternative livelihood development in Thailand,

Also recalling its resolution 52/6, entitled "Promoting best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes", in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with relevant international bodies, to continue promoting best practices and lessons learned from alternative development programmes in various countries, including by organizing an international conference on that topic in 2010,

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[45] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[46] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[47] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[48] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[49] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[50] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.
[51] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[52] General Assembly resolution 55/2.
[53] A/56/326, annex.
[54] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

1. *Acknowledges* that alternative development[55] is an important component in generating and promoting lawful, viable and sustainable economic alternatives to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of the efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies;

2. *Recognizes* the role played by developing countries in sharing best practices and in promoting and strengthening cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which includes in some cases preventive alternative development, including cross-continental and interregional cooperation and subregional and regional technical cooperation;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the international expert group seminar and study tour held in Peru in July 2009 and organized in the framework of the Global Partnership on Alternative Development, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to promote South-South cooperation, on which occasion participants from Asia and South America shared useful lessons learned and techniques proven to be effective in reducing the cultivation of illicit drug crops, with a view to their eventual eradication, while securing a stable and fair livelihood for farmers;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, prepared pursuant to Commission resolution 52/6, entitled "Promoting best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes",[56] in which best practices and lessons learned with regard to alternative development strategies, including preventive alternative development strategies, are highlighted;

5. *Welcomes* the proposal of Peru and Thailand to jointly host an international workshop, to be held in Thailand in November 2010, consisting of visits to various alternative development sites and discussions on best practices and lessons learned in alternative development with practitioners in the field, back to back with an international conference on alternative development among all stakeholders, to be organized in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

6. *Invites* Member States and relevant parties to actively participate in the above-mentioned international workshop and conference on alternative development, details of which will be circulated by the Secretariat in due course, and requests the Secretariat to report to the Commission at its fifty-fourth session on the outcome of those meetings including recommendations.

[55] In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development.

[56] E/CN.7/2010/7 and Corr.1.

Resolution 53/7

International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its resolution 52/8, on the use of pharmaceutical technology to counter drug-facilitated sexual assault, in which it urged Member States to adopt measures to address the emerging problem of the use of substances to facilitate sexual assault,

Recalling the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[57] in which it was noted that trend analysis was essential to highlighting problems and that improved national capacity to collect data was needed to enhance the international community's responses to crime and illicit drugs,

Reaffirming the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which provides for strengthening the capacity of Member States to implement victim assistance programmes for the most vulnerable segments of society, including women and children,

Noting that the World Health Organization, in its *Guidelines for Medico-Legal Care for Victims of Sexual Violence*, issued in 2003, provided practical guidance for the assessment and detection of sexual violence, including drug-facilitated sexual assault, and for the treatment and care of victims of such violence,

Concerned that several countries have reported to the International Narcotics Control Board an increase in the non-medical use of psychotropic substances, in particular sedatives and tranquillizers, and expressed concern about the increased abuse of so-called "date-rape drugs", which are in some cases administered by criminals to their intended victims before committing sexual assault or other types of crime,

Acknowledging that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its annual report for 2009,[58] drew the attention of Governments to the increasing use of psychoactive substances to facilitate sexual assault and other crimes,

Noting that the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, in its 2008 report entitled "Sexual assaults facilitated by drugs or alcohol", noted that the full scale of drug-facilitated sexual assault remained unknown and that better monitoring of drug-facilitated sexual assault was an essential first step in addressing the problem,

Recalling its resolution 52/8, in which it urged Member States to adopt measures to enhance public awareness and invited industries concerned to cooperate in developing formulations with safety features, such as dyes and flavourings, to

[57] Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12, annex.

[58] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1), paras. 260-268.

alert potential victims to the contamination of their drinks, without affecting the bioavailability of the active ingredients in legitimate drugs,

Mindful of the concern about the use of psychoactive substances, whether under international control or not, such as central nervous system depressants, benzodiazepines, ketamine, *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid and, to a lesser extent, cannabis, cocaine, "ecstasy" and amphetamines, whether or not in association with alcohol, which may alter the victim's degree of consciousness, state of awareness and judgement, as a means to facilitate sexual assault or other crimes,

Acknowledging that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its annual report for 2008,[59] assessed the measures taken by Member States to control ketamine in accordance with Commission resolution 49/6, entitled "Listing of ketamine as a controlled substance", and Commission resolution 50/3, entitled "Responding to the threat posed by the abuse and diversion of ketamine",

Welcoming the fact that the World Health Organization has decided to carry out a critical review of ketamine and *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid and its precursors *gamma*-butyrolactone and 1,4-butanediol,

Recognizing that it is important to invest in the capacity of forensic laboratories and the development of high-quality methodologies for analysing sexual assault or other criminal acts in which the administration of psychoactive substances is suspected so as to understand the full magnitude and scope of the phenomenon and to respond to it, in terms of both the judicial system and preventive health care,

Recognizing also the importance of integrating laboratories and providing scientific support to drug control frameworks and the importance of treating analytical data as a primary source of information worldwide, for example in early warning systems on new drug trends, in accordance with Commission resolution 50/4, entitled "Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories",

Mindful of the need to provide victims of sexual assault or other criminal acts with adequate and professional assistance and to encourage victims to make use of such assistance,

1. *Urges* States to combat the new phenomenon of drug-facilitated sexual assault by taking steps to raise public awareness, in particular among the most vulnerable segments of society, health professionals and law enforcement agencies, of the modi operandi of the assailants and of the means of recourse available to the victims, as well as of the critical need for the victims to seek, as soon as possible, assistance and testing services, and encourages States to forward any relevant experiences, information and research findings to the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

2. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to establish awareness and sensitivity training programmes for, among others, social, medical and law enforcement professionals who assist victims, in order to ensure the provision of adequate and professional assistance, including targeted laboratory analysis for

[59] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.1), paras. 281-289.

certain drugs suspected of being used to facilitate sexual assault (so-called "date-rape drugs");

3. *Urges* the relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, to gather information and further analyse the phenomenon of drug-facilitated sexual assault or other criminal acts, with a view to developing common definitions and standards, in particular international guidelines for forensic analyses to identify the presence of psychoactive substances used in connection with sexual assault or other criminal acts, with due regard for the initiatives and legal provisions of States;

4. *Urges* States to consider making recommendations about formulations to the pharmaceutical industries concerned with a view to preventing the covert administration of medicines by alerting the potential victim and by making it more complicated for the assailant, without affecting the availability of the medicines or their active ingredients, and encourages Member States to exchange any relevant experiences and publicly available research findings;

5. *Invites* States and regional organizations to promote research into the administration of psychoactive substances for sexual assault or other criminal purposes with a view to measuring the extent of the phenomenon, ascertaining the modi operandi of assailants and identifying the psychoactive substances used, whether under international control or not;

6. *Draws the attention* of States to the possibility that national legislation or relevant guidelines may take into account aggravating circumstances in cases where psychoactive substances are covertly administered to commit sexual assault;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it, at its fifty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 53/8

Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem focusing on illicit drug trafficking and related offences

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Mindful of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[60] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[61] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[62] as well as the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[63] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[64]

[60] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[61] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[62] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[63] Ibid., vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.
[64] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Recalling the provisions of the 1988 Convention relating to the links between illicit traffic and other related organized crime activities,

Welcoming the fact that the General Assembly, in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, on international cooperation against the world drug problem, adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[65] as adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 51/11 and 52/9, General Assembly resolutions 64/179 of 18 December 2009 and 64/182, and other applicable resolutions of relevant United Nations bodies,

Recognizing the need to strengthen national and international measures for improved cooperation in facing the growing complexity, diversification and evolution of drug trafficking and its linkages with related offences, as set out in paragraph 28 of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,

Reaffirming that, in order to deal with all aspects of the world drug problem, there is a need for a political commitment to reduce the supply of and demand for illicit drugs, within the framework of an integrated and balanced overall drug control strategy and consistent with the commitments set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[66] and reaffirmed in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening international, transregional and regional cooperation to counter the world drug problem and other criminal activities related to drugs, as well as the need to reinforce the coordination of United Nations action, including through cooperation with specialized agencies, on the basis of a common and shared responsibility,

Welcoming the progress achieved by Member States within the context of a number of regional programmes on combating trafficking in narcotic drugs and chemical precursors,

Noting the national efforts to assist transregional cooperation in this field, notably the discussions at the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, in particular on the arrangements for improving cooperation between the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa with regard to combating drug trafficking,

Recognizing the important work carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in countering drug trafficking, organized crime and corruption and, in particular, in the area of capacity-building and assisting Member States,

Acknowledging the significant challenges faced and sacrifices faced by States in countering illicit drug production and trafficking,

1. *Reaffirms* that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and

[65] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

[66] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach in supply and demand reduction strategies;

2. *Also reaffirms* that the world drug problem has to be addressed in full conformity with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[67] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;

3. *Emphasizes*, in the preceding context, the urgent need for Member States to strengthen international and regional cooperation in order to counter the threat posed by the world drug problem, including the illicit cultivation of drug crops and the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs and their precursors, taking into consideration their links to corruption and other forms of organized crime, including money-laundering, trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms and, in some cases, the financing of terrorism, and their negative impact on the stability, security and sovereignty of States;

4. *Recalls* that the three international drug control conventions, as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[68] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[69] and other relevant international instruments, constitute the international framework for countering drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, and encourages all Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to those instruments and to adopt appropriate measures to effectively implement their provisions at the national level;

5. *Urges* States to take effective measures at the national, regional and international levels to coordinate their actions and intensify their cooperation in order to prevent and act against drug trafficking and related criminal offences, both national and transnational;

6. *Calls for* increased technical and financial assistance to be provided to Member States, in particular to those most directly affected by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs in order to ensure that those States have the capacity to prevent and respond to the threat mentioned in paragraph 3 above;

7. *Invites* Member States to support the regional programmes for combating drug trafficking that are supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

8. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through its country and regional offices, has an important part to play in reinforcing the capacity of States to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[67] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[68] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[69] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Resolution 53/9

Achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reiterating the commitments made in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[70] in the preamble to which States parties expressed concern for the health and welfare of mankind,

Noting with great concern the high prevalence and the alarming rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, including hepatitis C, among injecting drug users,

Concerned that the coverage of HIV prevention services is far from adequate in many countries with a high prevalence of injecting drug use,

Reaffirming that all countries should strive to achieve the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for their people, as recognized in the relevant international instruments,

Concerned about the challenge posed by co-infection of HIV with tuberculosis and other blood-borne diseases,

Reiterating the commitments made in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[71] and the Millennium Development Goals, in particular goal 6, on halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015,

Recalling the commitments made in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005,

Recalling also the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[72] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,[73] in which Member States committed themselves to pursuing all necessary efforts towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support for people with HIV by 2010,

Reiterating its commitment to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[74] adopted at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session,

Recalling the relevant decisions, recommendations and conclusions reached by the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS at its twenty-fourth meeting, held in Geneva from 22 to 24 June 2009,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/6 of 24 July 2009, entitled "Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)",

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[70] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[71] General Assembly resolution 55/2.
[72] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.
[73] General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.
[74] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

Recognizing that the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all is an essential element in the global response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including in the areas of prevention, care, support and treatment,[75] and that such a response reduces people's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and prevents stigma and related discrimination against people living with or at risk of HIV/AIDS,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 12/24, entitled "Access to medicine in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health", and Council resolution 12/27, entitled "The protection of human rights in the context of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)", adopted in 2009,

Reaffirming the central importance of promoting the involvement of people living with or affected by HIV and drug use in shaping responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, as well as of working with civil society, a key partner in the global response to HIV/AIDS, including the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS through drug injection,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled "Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users",[76]

Reaffirming the importance of global coordination efforts to scale up sustainable, intensified and comprehensive HIV/AIDS responses, in a comprehensive and inclusive partnership with people living with HIV, vulnerable groups, the most affected communities, civil society and the private sector, as called for in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, within the framework of the "Three Ones"[77] principles,

Welcoming the XVIII International AIDS Conference, to be held in Vienna in 2010, in which legislators, scientists, academics, policymakers, practitioners, activists and people living with HIV from all over the world will participate,

1. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the lead partner in the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for the HIV response among injecting drug users and people in prison settings, to work with other relevant entities in the United Nations system, in particular the World Health Organization, as well as other relevant initiatives to fight HIV/AIDS, to intensify their support for Governments, with a view to achieving the goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[78] and the goals and targets contained in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[79] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[80] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS;[81]

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support national authorities in aligning the policies and clarifying the roles and

[75] General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.
[76] E/CN.7/2010/11.
[77] Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/6.
[78] General Assembly resolution 55/2.
[79] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.
[80] General Assembly resolution 60/1.
[81] General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

responsibilities of relevant national entities, including drug control and public health agencies, as well as civil society, and to support increased capacity and resources for the provision of comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General Assembly resolutions and, when applicable, the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*;[82]

3. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to significantly expand its work with relevant civil society groups in order to address the gap in access to services for people living with or affected by HIV, including drug users, to tackle the issues of stigmatization and discrimination and to support increased capacity and resources for the provision of comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions, in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General Assembly resolutions and, when applicable, the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users* and in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/6 of 24 July 2009;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to emphasize the importance of comprehensive, evidence-based HIV prevention programmes as an essential element of national, regional and international responses, through which actions and policies are tailored to the local profile of the HIV epidemic, and to commit itself to further intensifying efforts in this regard;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify efforts to ensure that a wide range of evidence-based HIV prevention programmes taking account of concentrated epidemics and local circumstances is available in all countries, providing access to correct information and adequate health-care and social services and targeting vulnerable population groups;

6. *Urges* Member States to remove obstacles to the achievement of the goal of universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and related support services so that people living with HIV, or at elevated risk of contracting HIV, including drug users, may use available services;

7. *Invites* Member States to support and participate fully in the XVIII International AIDS Conference, to be held in Vienna in 2010, in order to share best practices and learn more about AIDS, including by sending representatives of criminal justice and law enforcement bodies.

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[82] *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users* (World Health Organization, Geneva, 2009).

Resolution 53/10

Measures to protect children and young people from drug abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[83] which provides in its article 33 that States parties should take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children against the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production of and trafficking in such substances,

Taking into account the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-second session,[84] in particular the sections addressing the prevention of drug abuse among children and young people,

Bearing in mind that children and young people are the most valuable asset for achieving development and that Governments are obliged to protect them,

Noting with grave concern the decrease in the age of young people starting to use drugs, especially in areas in which the production of illicit drugs is a permanent threat,

Underlining the need to prevent and counter drug abuse among children because of its effects on their physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development, which undermine the progress of society,

Aware of the need for Governments, in coordination with other sectors of society, to strengthen policies and mechanisms aimed at preventing illicit drug use among young people, especially those of school age,

Recognizing that collaboration among Governments, international organizations and all sectors of society is necessary for the implementation of plans and initiatives to counter drug abuse among children and the use of minors in illicit drug production and trafficking,

Taking into account the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009,[85] which emphasizes primary prevention,

Taking note with appreciation of the subregional study on drug use in the school-age population in Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay,

Noting with appreciation the current global initiatives on the prevention of drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills training programmes in low- and middle-income countries undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

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[83] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[84] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

[85] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1).

1. *Invites* States that have not yet done so to develop, implement and evaluate, in accordance with their national legislation, adequate evidence-based plans and strategies aimed at reinforcing the prevention of drug abuse at all levels of school education, focusing in particular on students who present a high risk of consumption or who have already started to abuse drugs, and to consider incorporating such initiatives into public-health and educational programmes;

2. *Encourages* States to promote, in coordination with local governments and other sectors of society, prevention programmes aimed at strengthening the role of families and family relations in order to prevent risky behaviours associated with drug consumption in children and young people, as well as to prevent the use of children and young people in the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs;

3. *Exhorts* all States to develop appropriate means of communicating and distributing information in the context of prevention programmes aimed at young people and designed to encourage effective alternatives to drug use and to promote healthy ways of life conducive to the enjoyment of free time without the use of drugs;

4. *Exhorts* States to design and conduct information campaigns in order to sensitize children and young people to all the consequences of the abuse of drugs, including psychoactive substances, as appropriate;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which already has a programme on the prevention of drug abuse, to continue to gather detailed information on successful experiences in programmes for preventing and reducing illicit drug use among children and young people, especially those of school age, and to provide States, upon request, with guidance and assistance in developing strategies and programmes to replicate those successful experiences;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-fourth session on the measures taken and on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 53/11

Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 48/1, on promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control treaties,

Recognizing that the use of substances that are not controlled under the international drug control treaties and that may pose potential public-health risks has emerged in recent years in several regions of the world,

Noting the increasing number of reports about the production of substances (most commonly herbal mixtures) containing synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists that have psychoactive effects similar to those produced by cannabis,

Concerned that herbal mixtures containing cannabinoid receptor agonists, such as Spice products, are increasingly being sold through various channels, in particular through the Internet,

Welcoming the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009, in which the Board noted the concern that had been raised regarding the abuse liability and potential health effects of herbal mixtures containing synthetic cannabinoids,[86]

Noting that most synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists are not currently under international control although a number of Member States in several regions have placed several cannabinoid receptor agonists under national control,

Noting the efforts made at international forums held in Asia and the Pacific and in Europe to discuss the impact and control of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists and the use of national legislation to prevent the abuse of and trafficking in such substances,

Recalling that, pursuant to article 39 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[87] article 23 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[88] and article 24 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[89] the parties to those conventions are not precluded from adopting domestic measures of control that are stricter than those provided for in those conventions,

Aware of the need for Member States to develop and strengthen law enforcement cooperation,

Noting the value of sharing information on the use of substances containing synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists as a means of developing effective preventive measures and encouraging Member States to cooperate more closely in addressing potential problems associated with the use of those substances,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to pay particular attention to the emerging trends of the widespread distribution of products containing synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists, in particular through the Internet, and of the increasing use of such products;

2. *Also calls upon* Member States to consider adopting national legislation to control the use of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists, consistent with their domestic legal framework and after having assessed the potential risks of those substances, including the health and social problems associated with the use of, manufacture of and trafficking in those substances;

3. *Encourages* Member States to share, through appropriate channels, relevant information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists, including research results and any assessment of the public-health risks of those substances, trafficking trends and manufacturing techniques, in order to prevent the abuse and inappropriate distribution of those substances;

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[86] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1), paras. 242-248.

[87] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[88] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[89] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to play a role in gathering from Member States information on synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists, including on new types of those substances that are not under international control, and in sharing that information with other Member States and the World Health Organization;

5. *Encourages* Member States to exchange, through appropriate bilateral and multilateral channels, information on methodologies for the detection and identification of new types of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to share information on the issue of cannabinoid receptor agonists with the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization to increase its understanding and awareness of the issue.

Resolution 53/12

Strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999, on the international regulation and control of trade in opium poppy seeds,

Recalling also its resolution 51/15, pursuant to which the International Narcotics Control Board sent a questionnaire to Governments concerned with a view to collecting information on measures taken by Member States to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32,

Considering article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[90] on the prohibition of the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[91] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Emphasizing the need to fight the illicit cultivation of opium poppy by all possible means,

Aware that, according to the provisions of the 1961 Convention, trade in poppy seeds is not subject to international control,

Recognizing that there is a need to prohibit the international trade in opium poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants,

Noting that poppy seeds derived from illicit cultivation are available on a large scale from countries where the cultivation of opium poppy is prohibited,

Acknowledging that the import, export and transit of opium poppy seeds are prohibited in many countries where opium poppy is illicitly cultivated,

[90] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[91] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

Noting with concern the information contained in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009, according to which drug traffickers continued to smuggle opium poppy seeds from countries where the cultivation of opium poppy was not permitted and to attempt to sell those seeds on the world market,[92]

Also noting with concern that in some countries opium poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy are used to camouflage and conceal shipments of poppy straw,

Resolving to consider measures that may be taken to prevent the international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy, in line with recommendation 28 of the International Narcotics Control Board contained in its report for 2009,

1. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States in taking appropriate measures to ensure the full implementation of article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[93] by Member States concerned;

2. *Encourages* all Member States to endeavour, consistent with their national laws and regulations and applicable international regulations, to import opium poppy seeds derived from licitly grown opium poppy crops;

3. *Encourages* the Governments of countries that permit the importation of poppy seeds to put in place, if they have not already done so, the procedures envisaged in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999;

4. *Encourages* Member States to continue to inform the International Narcotics Control Board of measures taken to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32, in line with Commission resolution 51/15;

5. *Urges* Member States to inform the International Narcotics Control Board of any suspicious transactions involving opium poppy seeds and seizures of poppy seeds derived from illicitly cultivated opium poppy, consistent with their national laws and regulations;

6. *Invites* Member States that are licit producers of opium poppy seeds and importing countries to share available information on the movement of opium poppy seeds and on their experiences in dealing with the movement of opium poppy seeds in conjunction with the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, consistent with their national laws and regulations;

7. *Encourages* Member States where opium poppy is illicitly cultivated to cooperate closely with the Governments of neighbouring countries in order to prevent smuggling of poppy seeds;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for their consideration and implementation.

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[92] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1), para. 65.

[93] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

Resolution 53/13

Use of "poppers" as an emerging trend in drug abuse in some regions

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Mindful of the need to raise awareness of new patterns of potential abuse of drugs,

Recalling the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[94] in which it is stated that scientific and forensic findings enrich policy and trend analysis by providing the basis for accurate information in specific areas,

Recalling also its resolution 48/1, on promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions,

Bearing in mind the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[95] in which States committed themselves to assess the causes and consequences of the misuse of all substances,

Reaffirming the commitment to ensure that drug demand reduction measures are based on drug use trends in the community and are revised periodically on the basis of new trends, feedback, and monitoring and evaluation processes, as stated in the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[96]

Reiterating the fact that in recent years in several regions there has emerged a trend of abuse of a number of substances not under international control that may pose a threat to public health,

Concerned that those substances of abuse may be distributed by various means, including through the Internet,

Noting that, pursuant to article 39 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[97] article 23 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[98] and article 24 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[99] the parties to those conventions are not precluded from adopting domestic measures of control that are stricter than those provided for in those conventions,

Concerned about the potential abuse of and emerging problems related to substances not under international control that have been reported by some countries,

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[94] Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12, annex.
[95] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.
[96] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.
[97] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[98] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[99] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Recognizing that "poppers" is a term used to describe mixtures containing various alkyl nitrites, such as amyl nitrite, that are abused by inhaling, and noting that those mixtures are not currently controlled under the international drug control conventions,

Aware of the documented adverse consequences of the use of "poppers" for human health, including blood disorders and other pathological conditions,

Aware also that some alkyl nitrites are present in products used for legitimate medical and non-medical purposes,

1. *Invites* Member States, as appropriate, to share available information on abuse of "poppers" with the International Narcotics Control Board and other interested parties;

2. *Also invites* Member States, where appropriate, to address the potential problem of the use of "poppers", which affects some Member States, by adopting measures such as the enhancement of public awareness;

3. *Further invites* Member States to share information on best practices and lessons learned to counter this emerging trend.

Resolution 53/14

Follow-up to the implementation of the Santo Domingo Pact and Managua Mechanism

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Welcoming the commitment contained in the Political Declaration on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime in the Caribbean, adopted at the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean, held in Santo Domingo from 17 to 20 February 2009, and the decisions contained in the Political Declaration on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in Central America, adopted at the ministerial conference held in Managua on 23 and 24 June 2009 under the auspices of the Central American Integration System and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling the framework of cooperation established in the international drug control conventions and, in particular, article 10, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[100] in which the parties to the Convention commit to cooperate, directly or through competent international or regional organizations, to assist and support transit States and, in particular, developing countries in need of such assistance and support, to the extent possible, through programmes of technical cooperation on interdiction and other related activities,

[100] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Bearing in mind the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[101] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[102]

Reaffirming the principle of common and shared responsibility as the basis for a comprehensive, broad, balanced and sustainable approach to combating illicit drugs, transnational organized crime, corruption and related offences,

Recognizing the determination and efforts of the States of Central America and the Caribbean to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime in all its forms, individually, bilaterally and multilaterally,

Taking into account its resolution 52/11, entitled "Follow-up to the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean",

Recognizing the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in supporting the efforts of the States of Central America and the Caribbean in their determination to combat transnational organized crime in all its forms, including drug trafficking and related offences, by implementing the decisions contained in the Santo Domingo Pact and Managua Mechanism,

1. *Encourages* the implementation of the Political Declaration on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime, Terrorism and Other Serious Crime in the Caribbean, adopted in Santo Domingo on 19 February 2009, and the Political Declaration on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in Central America, adopted at the ministerial conference held in Managua on 23 and 24 June 2009 under the auspices of the Central American Integration System and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

2. *Supports* the implementation of the action plan for the Caribbean and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime programme to support the plan of action and the security strategy for Central America and Mexico;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist the States of Central America and the Caribbean, upon their request, in obtaining the resources necessary for the effective implementation of the Santo Domingo Pact and Managua Mechanism, as well as the plan of action for the Caribbean and the Office's programme to support the plan of action and the security strategy for Central America and Mexico, within its mandate;

4. *Invites* the international community, including financial institutions and intergovernmental, non-governmental and international organizations, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, to provide financial and technical assistance, including consultation services, in order to support the States of the region in their endeavours to implement the Santo Domingo Pact and Managua Mechanism;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide periodic updates on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[101] Ibid., vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[102] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Resolution 53/15

Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[103] in which it was stated that while legislative and regulatory controls had prevented the diversion into illicit channels of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such substances continued to reach clandestine drug laboratories,

Also recalling that in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, States decided to establish 2019 as a target date for eliminating or reducing significantly the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant and the diversion of and trafficking in substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Further recalling national and international measures to counter the diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances adopted pursuant to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[104] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[105] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[106] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[107] in particular its article 12,

Noting that in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, Member States reiterated the need to further strengthen legislation on the control of precursors and the criminalization of their diversion and to emphasize the importance of the instruments provided for in article 12 of the 1988 Convention and promote and further enhance their effective implementation,

Also noting the United Nations resolutions calling on Member States to increase international and regional cooperation in order to counter the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, including by strengthening the control of the international trade in precursor chemicals frequently used in the production of illicit drugs and preventing attempts to divert the substances from licit international trade for illicit use,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/162 of 20 December 2004, on follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over precursor chemicals and preventing their diversion and trafficking, in which the Assembly recommended that

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[103] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.
[104] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[105] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[106] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[107] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Member States develop or further adapt their regulatory and operational control procedures to counter the diversion of chemical substances into illicit drug production or manufacture, and reaffirmed the importance of using all available legal means or measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals from legitimate trade to illicit drug manufacture as an essential component of comprehensive strategies against drug abuse and trafficking and of preventing access to chemical precursors by those engaged in or attempting to engage in the processing of illicit drugs,

Reaffirming its resolution 51/10, entitled "Strengthening international cooperation for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs" in which it urged Member States to further strengthen, update or, if they had not yet done so, establish national legislation and mechanisms relating to the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and emphasized the need for Member States to strengthen monitoring and control systems at the points of entry of precursors and to promote the secure transport of such substances,

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts made by States and relevant international and regional organizations, trafficking in substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continues to be a problem that States must deal with as a matter of priority, if they have not yet done so,

Concerned about the alarming scale of the illicit manufacture of heroin and cocaine and production of cannabis worldwide and of the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, the associated diversion of substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the emergence of new methods used by organized criminal groups to divert such chemical substances from licit trade,

Emphasizing the importance of further strengthening existing international cooperation mechanisms for the control of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the need for States to participate in international operations and projects such as Project Cohesion, the Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training (TARCET) initiative, Project Prism and other relevant initiatives to counter the diversion of and trafficking in such chemical substances,

Noting the information contained in the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009 on precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,[108] in particular the recognition by the Board of the need to monitor, to the extent possible, compounds that contain such substances and their movements,

Recognizing the legitimate need, in particular of the industry and trade sectors, to have access to substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as reflected in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and the important role of those sectors in preventing diversion from the licit manufacture of and trade in such substances,

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[108] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.4).

Appreciating the efforts made by Member States to control substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with a view to preventing their diversion and thus preventing the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing the important work of the International Narcotics Control Board as the principal body and global focal point for the international control of trade in chemical substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. *Invites* Governments to continue contributing to the efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board, especially through the system for pre-export notification, so as to favour rapid identification of new patterns of diversion of substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as in the case of phenylacetic acid, in particular through the Pre-Export Notification Online system, Project Cohesion, Project Prism and other relevant initiatives, in order to ensure the successful outcome of those efforts;

2. *Calls upon* the International Narcotics Control Board to further strengthen communication with Member States and to work with them in identifying opportunities for more effective control and monitoring of the trade in precursor chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. *Encourages* Member States, if they have not yet done so, to adopt and implement the necessary measures, in accordance with article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[109] to monitor the manufacture, shipment, marketing and distribution of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including a system for issuing licences to deal with such substances, while ensuring that the legitimate trade in and use of those substances are not adversely affected;

4. *Invites* Member States to consider, as appropriate, expanding the list of substances under international control that are frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the procedure set out in article 12 of the 1988 Convention and taking into account the actions recommended by competent national authorities in relation to the limited international surveillance list;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, in conformity with the provisions of the 1988 Convention and their national legislation, to review their criminal and administrative measures and, in accordance with the provisions of article 3 of the 1988 Convention, to counter trafficking in substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including, if they have not yet done so, establishing as an offence the unlawful manufacture, shipment, marketing or distribution of precursor chemicals under international control and sanctions for non-compliance with the administrative control measures adopted pursuant to the present resolution;

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[109] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

6. *Urges* Member States to continue to focus on the problem of the diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the related problem of the alarming scale of the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

7. *Encourages* Member States to consider strengthening, in accordance with their national legislation, overall control over and monitoring of the trade in precursor chemicals that can be easily used in, or recovered by readily applicable means for use in, the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to monitor, to the extent possible, the legitimate trade in such chemicals;

8. *Also encourages* Member States, if they have not yet done so, in accordance with their respective national legislation, to do the following:

(a) Consider establishing or implementing mechanisms that facilitate the identification of transactions suspected of involving diversion and that require operators to report such transactions, including, to the extent possible, transactions involving chemicals that contain substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(b) Consider requiring, or implementing the requirement, that all transactions of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances carried out by authorized operators be reported to the competent authority and that that information be stored in an appropriate manner to ensure its availability for the competent authority;

9. *Further encourages* Member States to adopt measures to improve international controls over the movement of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the basis of pre-export notifications and notifications of re-export or resale to third countries and the licensing of activities relating to deliveries of such substances;

10. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to strengthen monitoring and control systems at the points of entry and exit of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including airports, seaports, river ports and customs posts, and to promote the secure transport of such substances;

11. *Encourages* States from which substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are exported and those into which such substances are imported to maintain, to the extent possible, updated annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for such substances, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009;

12. *Encourages* Member States to work closely, to the extent possible, with the relevant industry and trade sectors and to establish, where necessary, effective national procedures and mechanisms for the control and monitoring of the trade in chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, making use of the International Narcotics Control Board *Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry*[110] and

[110] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.17.

public-private partnerships for the preparation and implementation of those procedures and mechanisms;

13. *Invites* Member States with experience in the investigation of offences relating to the diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work together to provide, where possible, the relevant training to States, upon request, and invites Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary contributions for those purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

14. *Encourages* States to provide the International Narcotics Control Board and the Member States concerned with timely information on the identification of any new substances replacing substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on the manufacture of such new substances;

15. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate measures so as to strengthen international cooperation and exchange of information regarding the identification of new routes and modi operandi of criminal organizations dedicated to the diversion or smuggling of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular with respect to trafficking via the Internet, and to continue to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of such information;

16. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States.

Decision 53/1

Transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

At its 2nd meeting, on 8 March 2010, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on the recommendation of the International Narcotics Control Board, decided by 44 votes to none, with no abstentions, to transfer phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[111]

[111] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Decision 53/2

Follow-up to the revised draft annual report questionnaire

At its 6th meeting, on 10 March 2010, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided:

(a) To provide Member States with an opportunity to submit supplementary comments to the revised draft annual report questionnaire,[112] with any such supplementary comments to be transmitted to the Secretariat before 20 May 2010;

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare a revised version of the draft annual report questionnaire taking into consideration the following:

(i) The comments received from Member States prior to the fifty-third session of the Commission and contained in the conference room paper entitled "Revised draft annual reports questionnaire: comments received from Member States";[113]

(ii) Any supplementary comments submitted by Member States prior to 20 May 2010;

(iii) Other ongoing data collection mechanisms;

(c) That the revised version of the draft annual report questionnaire should highlight any unresolved issues that might arise from contradictory comments;

(d) To reconvene the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on data collection, established pursuant to Commission resolution 52/12, to discuss the unresolved issues, if any, and finalize the data collection tool so that the Commission can adopt the revised comprehensive data collection tool at its reconvened fifty-third session, to be held in December 2010.

[112] E/CN.7/2010/15 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.2-4.

[113] E/CN.7/2010/CRP.8.

Chapter II

Thematic debate: in the context of a balanced approach to reducing drug demand and supply, measures to enhance awareness of the different aspects of the world drug problem, including by improving understanding of how to tackle the problem

4. At its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 9 March 2010, the Commission considered agenda item 3, which read as follows:

> "Thematic debate: in the context of a balanced approach to reducing drug demand and supply, measures to enhance awareness of the different aspects of the world drug problem, including by improving understanding of how to tackle the problem:
>
> "(a) Effective means of raising awareness about the risks of abusing drugs, including cannabis, giving special attention to addressing in a comprehensive manner the specific needs of women, men, youth and children;
>
> "(b) Measures to improve the understanding of drug addiction as a chronic but treatable multifactorial health disorder;
>
> "(c) Regional and interregional cooperation;
>
> "(d) Importance of research and the collection, reporting and analysis of data for raising awareness about the world drug problem".

5. For its consideration of item 3, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Paper submitted by the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs on behalf of the participants and contributors to Beyond 2008 (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.2);

(b) New challenges, strategies and programmes in demand reduction (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.3);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the thematic debate (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.4).

6. The thematic debate was chaired by the Third Vice-Chairman of the Commission. The debate on subtheme (a) was led by Eduardo Haro Estabridis (Peru), Mechthild Dyckmans (Germany) and Bogdan Gheorghe (Romania). The debate on subtheme (b) was led by Azarakhsh Mokri (Islamic Republic of Iran), Thomas McLellan (United States of America) and Bogdan Gheorghe (Romania). The debate on subtheme (c) was led by O.P.S. Malik (India), Felipe Cáceres García (Plurinational State of Bolivia), Olivier Weber (France) and Alexander V. Fedulov (Russian Federation). The debate on subtheme (d) was led by Ahmed Awad Elgamel (Sudan), Bob Keizer (Netherlands) and Mihai Toader (Romania). In addition to leading the debate on the subthemes, the panellists made audio-visual presentations.

7. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, the United States, Switzerland, Belarus, Peru, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Islamic Republic of Iran, China, Morocco, Thailand and Côte d'Ivoire. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for Nigeria, Japan, Indonesia, Algeria, Sweden, Slovakia, Suriname, the

Republic of Korea, Armenia, Namibia, Lebanon and Portugal. A statement was made by the observer for the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Deliberations

Subtheme (a). Effective means of raising awareness about the risks of abusing drugs, including cannabis, giving special attention to addressing in a comprehensive manner the specific needs of women, men, youth and children

8. The Chief of the Health and Human Development Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) introduced subtheme (a), "Effective means of raising awareness about the risks of abusing drugs, including cannabis, giving special attention to addressing in a comprehensive manner the specific needs of women, men, youth and children".

9. Speakers noted the serious health risks posed by drug use (e.g. damage to the heart caused by cocaine use) and expressed concern regarding the lasting impact of the long-term and frequent use of illicit drugs on the functioning of the brain, on physical and mental health and on behaviour. Additional health and social consequences of drug use and dependence on individuals, their families and the community included the transmission of HIV, hepatitis and tuberculosis, as well as mental health disorders, crime and violence, and car and other accidents, and reduced productivity in the workplace.

10. Several speakers expressed concern regarding the use of drugs, especially cannabis, by youth, since drug use during childhood and adolescence affected the healthy development of the brain. In that regard, one speaker recalled Commission resolution 52/5, entitled "Exploration of all aspects related to the use of cannabis seeds for illicit purposes", in which all Member States were urged to take strong measures against the illicit cultivation of cannabis plant. One speaker noted the emergence of a new trend involving synthetic cannabinoids contained in herbal mixtures not under international control.

11. It was agreed that effective prevention and early interventions, as well as a multidisciplinary approach, were essential elements of drug demand reduction policies and some speakers underlined that specialized treatment and rehabilitation services were frequently unavailable. Some speakers noted that the use of illicit substances by women and girls was underreported and that the health and social consequences of drug use and dependence for women and girls, their families and the community required special consideration and treatment and care services.

12. Although speakers reported on a variety of experiences with regard to the use of the media to raise awareness and prevent drug use among young people, the need to better target media campaigns and to use media appealing to youth (e.g. social networking websites) was highlighted. Some speakers expressed concern about the possible counterproductive effects of mass media campaigns; others emphasized the importance of targeted, community-driven approaches in using the media. Some speakers emphasized that selective or indicated prevention might be better suited to target groups at risk. One speaker noted that universal prevention was questioned only in the area of drugs but not in other health policy areas, such as obesity. The

speaker said that it was possible to influence attitudes and behaviour in the general population and that negative attitudes to drugs could act as a deterrent to drug use, if combined with measures to facilitate healthy choices. Several speakers stressed the importance of implementing different types of prevention activities, especially among youth, and noted that such activities should be research-based, well-targeted and developed in diverse settings (in schools, in the family and in the community).

13. Furthermore, it was agreed that reliable information on drugs and training aimed at drug prevention should be made widely available to primary health care workers, teachers and police officers as part of the training curricula. That was particularly important when dealing with primary health care workers, as they had the opportunity to identify problems and intervene at an early stage.

14. It was underlined that interventions, in particular drug use prevention interventions, should be evaluated and that, despite difficulties, the scientific basis for interventions should be expanded.

Subtheme (b). Measures to improve the understanding of drug addiction as a chronic but treatable multifactorial health disorder

15. The Chief of the Health and Human Development Section of UNODC introduced subtheme (b), "Measures to improve the understanding of drug addiction as a chronic but treatable multifactorial health disorder".

16. One speaker noted that drug addiction was a chronic but multifactorial health disorder. It was emphasized that addiction produced changes in the brain and caused craving and withdrawal symptoms years after drug abuse had stopped. In that regard, it was underlined that practitioners, policymakers and society at large should be informed of the changes in the brain's functions that were at the root of compulsive behaviour and cravings, which, in turn, explained why drug dependence was a health disorder. It was also noted that, although effective interventions were available, few were being applied and that access to care should be increased.

17. It was stated that strengthening of infrastructure and human resources should take place in parallel with awareness-raising activities, since better awareness led to an increased demand for services. Such demand should be promptly met by quality services so as to avoid the potential target groups becoming disillusioned about the effectiveness of the services.

18. Efforts to strengthen human resources should include the appropriate training of doctors, nurses and social workers, since the effectiveness of care was highly contingent on staff attitudes and the quality of such training.

19. It was highlighted that prevention and treatment strategies should be based on scientific evidence and trials, as was the case for other chronic health disorders (e.g. diabetes, hypertension and cardiovascular diseases).

20. Some speakers mentioned that non-governmental organizations had often led the way when no services were available. Several speakers emphasized that prevention of drug use and caring for addicts should be mainstreamed into national public health systems. One speaker noted that, in recognizing drug abuse as a multifactorial health disorder, care should be exercised to prevent drug users from becoming victims of the health-care system.

Subtheme (c). Regional and interregional cooperation

21. The Chief of the Integrated Programming Unit of UNODC introduced subtheme (c), "Regional and interregional cooperation".

22. Several speakers stressed that countering the drug problem was the common and shared responsibility of all States. A broad spectrum of cooperation and coordination was also essential for an integrated and balanced approach to drug-related issues. In addition to North-South cooperation, of growing importance were South-South cooperation and cooperation between Governments and civil society organizations.

23. One speaker stressed that the concept of shared responsibility must go beyond being a static principle inasmuch as it was a principle that had political and strategic foundations that could be translated into concrete actions aimed at realistic and constructive cooperation.

24. Some speakers referred to the connection between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime, such as trafficking in persons and weapons.

25. Several speakers expressed the view that regional and interregional cooperation, including the exchange of information and best practices on the latest trends in drug trafficking and abuse, had proved to be the most effective method of fighting illicit drugs.

26. Several speakers referred to drug trafficking as a threat to international peace and security, reiterating the concern on that matter expressed by the Security Council in a presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/4). Some speakers mentioned their experiences in forging partnerships for cooperation on drug matters at the bilateral, regional and interregional levels through mechanisms such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD), the Paris Pact initiative, Project Prism, Project Cohesion, the Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training (TARCET) initiative and Operation Canal.

27. Other important forums and mechanisms for international and regional cooperation, particularly with regard to fighting trafficking in heroin from Afghanistan, included the Triangular Initiative involving Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Collective Security Treaty Organization.

28. One speaker made reference to the Nineteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held on Isla Margarita, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in 2009, stating that it had advanced interregional cooperation between States in Latin America and the Caribbean and States in West Africa on countering drug trafficking. Reference was also made to the recommendations adopted by the Nineteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, in Windhoek in October 2009, as a good example of regional cooperation.

29. The importance of increasing awareness of the global dimension of the drug problem was noted. It was also noted that grass-roots efforts made by civil society should be supported and expanded.

30. Several speakers commended the regional approach adopted by UNODC, as it was facilitating dialogue on policy and cross-border cooperation, providing access to information about regional and global issues and trends, and ensuring access to high-level technical expertise.

Subtheme (d). Importance of research and the collection, reporting and analysis of data for raising awareness about the world drug problem

31. The Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC introduced subtheme (d), "Importance of research and the collection, reporting and analysis of data for raising awareness about the world drug problem".

32. Speakers highlighted the need for accurate, reliable, relevant, timely and comparable data, as such data were essential for forming an accurate picture of international drug markets, identifying trends in those markets and developing evidence-based policies, programmes and evaluations. Information should be collected using a transparent, reliable monitoring system, including national focal points trained on globally agreed standards.

33. Speakers expressed the view that the data collection process at the international level needed to be more effective both in terms of enabling Governments to provide statistics and in terms of collecting the most relevant and comparable information. In that connection, any new international data collection tool should have the following characteristics:

(a) It should be simple and streamlined in order to ensure an optimal response rate;

(b) The terminology used should be clarified, and the drug definitions and terminology used should be in line with the three international drug conventions;

(c) It should include a broad spectrum of indicators, thus enabling a comprehensive assessment of the illicit market for each drug;

(d) It should provide the opportunity for accelerated data submission and processing through Web portals;

(e) It should draw on data from a variety of sources, including health, law enforcement and criminal justice services and treatment and population-based sources, as well as open-source information, including academic research;

(f) It should build on existing national, regional and international systems and experiences in order to avoid duplication of efforts and make full use of existing data.

34. Several speakers stated that research should take into account the specific nature of local drug markets and that provisions should be made for reporting such information to the international community. Speakers expressed the need for more expert-level debate on research and research findings at sessions of the Commission.

35. It was stressed that data collection and analysis should be independent from political interpretation, that there should be a strong link between research, policy and practice and that the involvement of the scientific community was important.

36. It was acknowledged that data collection was an indispensable process, even if it was costly. There was a need for long-term investments at the local, national, regional and global levels in terms of financial resources and capacity-building.

37. The Chairman of the thematic debate summarized the salient points of the thematic debate as follows:

(a) There was scientific evidence that drug use, even when occasional, posed serious risks to health;

(b) Long-term and frequent use of illicit drugs had lasting effects on the way the brain functions, on physical and mental health and on behaviour;

(c) Drug use and drug dependence had a range of health and social consequences for individuals, their families and the community, such as HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, tuberculosis, mental health disorders, crime and violence, traffic and other accidents and lost productivity in the workplace;

(d) The use of drugs by young people was a major concern, as drug use during childhood and adolescence affects the healthy development of the brain. Access to evidence-based prevention and early intervention, as well as specialized treatment and rehabilitation in some cases, was essential;

(e) Female and male drug users had different histories and patterns of use. Female drug users were likely to have a co-morbid psychiatric disorder and a history of physical and sexual abuse and to make non-medical use of prescription drugs. The health and social consequences of drug abuse for female drug users, their families and the community required special consideration. Treatment and care services should address the special needs of women;

(f) Reliable information on drugs and training for drug prevention should be provided extensively to primary health care workers, teachers, parents, media professionals and police officers;

(g) Prevention efforts should address all levels of risk (universal, selective and indicated), including through evidence-based interventions carried out in different settings (the school, the family and the community, as well as through the media), and should be tailored for the target population groups and be mainstreamed in national education and health policies;

(h) Evaluation of interventions to prevent drug use was not only possible but essential, and all drug abuse prevention efforts should have strong monitoring and evaluation components;

(i) There was an interplay of genetic, neurobiological and environmental factors that made individuals vulnerable to using drugs and becoming drug-dependent;

(j) Practitioners, policymakers and the general public should be made aware of the changes in brain functions that were at the root of compulsive behaviour and uncontrollable cravings, which, in turn, explained why drug dependence was a health disorder, and of the fact that stigma, ignorance and prejudice persisted and had adverse consequences for drug users, their families and the community;

(k) Care for drug addicts should be integrated into mainstream health-care services;

(l) Training of doctors, nurses and social workers should include the understanding of drug addiction as a chronic multifactorial health disorder and an understanding of evidence-based interventions. The topics of drug use and dependence should be included in the curricula used for those professions;

(m) Prevention and treatment strategies should be based on scientific evidence and trials, as is the case with other chronic health disorders;

(n) There were differences between drug use and drug addiction: while drug use was largely a function of access and availability, drug addiction was largely a function of genetic heredity;

(o) Non-governmental organizations had often led the way where no services were available. Their efforts should be included in the mainstream provision of health, education and social policies, building on the resources and areas of synergy between civil society and the public sector;

(p) Participants in the thematic debate recognized the critical importance of regional and interregional cooperation and made repeated calls to step up the operational dimension of and mechanisms for such cooperation;

(q) UNODC had developed integrated and multicomponent programmes in various regions of the world that supported the required policy dialogue and cooperation among countries. Additional regional programmes needed to be developed and implemented in other parts of the world;

(r) Promoting and supporting capacity-building at the national level was an important element of regional and interregional cooperation;

(s) UNODC should ensure the complementarity of regional programmes and of national and regional initiatives;

(t) In March 2009, Member States had decided that research, data collection and analysis were essential to support and monitor the efforts required to reach the objectives set for 2019 in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.);

(u) Improvements to the annual report questionnaire currently under discussion by the Commission could improve the completeness and quality of the data reported. The involvement of the scientific community in that process was important;

(v) There was a call for fewer, shorter and simpler questions in the revised questionnaire and for the questions to be as comprehensive as possible. It was stressed that comparability of data was a key issue;

(w) There was a strong call for resources to support data collection;

(x) It was noted that some countries needed to gather information on specific drugs affecting local communities;

(y) UNODC should continue to publish the annual *World Drug Report*, which provided a comprehensive picture of global drug problems and their evolution;

(z) The relevance of the *World Drug Report* and its usefulness for Member States and the international community depended on the quantity and quality of the information that UNODC and Member States could produce. Good progress had been made, but additional efforts needed to be made at the national and international levels in that respect.

Chapter III

Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

38. At its 5th and 6th meetings, on 10 March 2010, the Commission considered agenda item 4, "Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem".

39. The Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC made an introductory statement. The Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) also made a statement.

40. Statements were made by the representatives of Uruguay, Peru, Spain, India, Argentina, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Cuba, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Republic of Moldova (on behalf of GUAM), Colombia, the United States and the Russian Federation.

41. The observers for Japan, South Africa, Burkina Faso and Mexico also made statements.

42. The observers for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, the Beckley Foundation (also on behalf of the International AIDS Society) and the Mentor Foundation (on behalf of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs) made statements.

43. Several speakers welcomed the adoption of and expressed support for the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem. It was observed that that Political Declaration and Plan of Action maintained an integrated and balanced approach to drug supply and demand reduction and reflected the principle of shared responsibility. Some representatives noted that the world drug problem undermined sustainable development, political stability and democratic institutions. One speaker noted that not all the objectives of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex), in 1998, had been fully achieved and that the threat posed by opium originating in Afghanistan was a very serious issue. Support, including financial support, should be sought to address that issue.

44. It was noted that in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, it had been recognized that the three international drug control conventions continued to provide the international legal framework for drug control and international cooperation. In the view of some speakers, other international instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[114] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[115] were also relevant in tackling the world drug problem.

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[114] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[115] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

45. Some speakers noted that, in accordance with the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, supply and demand reduction strategies should take into account socio-economic, health and educational aspects, as well as respect for human rights.

46. Several speakers noted that the impact of the world drug problem on the social, economic, health, political and governance aspects of society continued to be significant. That situation meant that Member States had an obligation to continue to invest in drug control and take further action in the years to come.

47. One speaker noted that the Commission should adjust its methods of work in accordance with the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. In that connection, consideration should be given to devoting the thematic debate of each session to a previously agreed part or section of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action and making consideration of that chosen item the central element of the work of the Commission at that session. In addition, Member States could be encouraged to submit draft resolutions on the selected part or section of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. That speaker indicated that he would present proposals in that regard for the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission. Another speaker agreed with that proposal, noting the need for Member States to adhere to the commitments made and deadlines set in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. The topics considered at high-level segments should be prioritized and considered in five-year periods, similarly to what was done in the follow-up to other major United Nations summits.

48. Some speakers underlined the nexus between illicit drugs and criminal activities such as trafficking in firearms and precursors, the manufacture of synthetic drugs, money-laundering, corruption and the financing of terrorism.

49. One speaker drew attention to the possible collateral damage of criminalization under the current system of international drug control and called for exercising proportionality in determining punishment. An international debate open to all opinions and without prejudice or discrimination should be held on all the complex social and cultural aspects of the drug phenomenon. Another speaker stated that the "securitization" of the drug problem (that is, the treatment of the drug problem as a security issue) should be avoided. Referring to the 6277th meeting of the Security Council, held on 24 February 2010, at which the Council considered the issue of drug trafficking as a threat to international peace and security, the speaker observed that the matter should be considered, rather, by competent multilateral forums such as the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

50. A number of speakers noted the need to improve data collection and research.

51. Several speakers reported on national drug control legislation adopted by their Governments and on national drug control strategies or action plans promoting a balanced, multidisciplinary approach. A number of speakers reported on achievements in combating drug trafficking and money-laundering.

52. Several speakers reported on action taken by their Governments in the area of demand reduction, including prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes.

53. Several speakers emphasized increases in the abuse of certain drugs and the proliferation of new substances, such as designer drugs, synthetic cannabinoids and

cannabis plants rich in tetrahydrocannabinol, as well as the increased abuse of substances not under international control.

54. With regard to supply reduction, several speakers reported on seizures of illicit drugs and emphasized the importance of international cooperation in combating drug trafficking. They also referred to agreements on extradition and mutual legal assistance, the sharing of information, best practices in the area of law enforcement and joint investigations. Several speakers highlighted the importance of cooperation and noted that the Triangular Initiative, the Paris Pact initiative and other regional initiatives such as the Rainbow Strategy and the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, such as the Nineteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in 2009, which was attended by representatives of 10 West African States, were effective mechanisms for promoting and facilitating regional and interregional cooperation. Some speakers reported on alternative development initiatives for the reduction of illicit drug crops in their countries.

55. One speaker drew attention to the strong political will of his Government to place the issue of drug control high on the agenda through a strategic five-year road map, to be implemented in partnership with UNODC and other stakeholders. The road map had supply reduction, demand reduction and international cooperation as its major pillars and included a monitoring system to ensure transparency for international partners. The speaker expressed concern at the threat posed by the increased production of cannabis in South Asia.

56. Various speakers drew special attention to amphetamine-type stimulants and to the efforts made to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used in their illicit manufacture, including the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system of the International Narcotics Control Board.

57. Several speakers expressed the appreciation of their Governments the assistance provided by UNODC, including through its Regional Office for Southern Africa.

58. Several speakers welcomed the establishment of the working group on governance and finance and expressed the hope that its essential work would enable UNODC to perform its mandated functions.

Chapter IV

Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

59. At its 6th meeting, on 10 March 2010, the Commission considered agenda item 5, "Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem".

60. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on the revised set of data collection tools and mechanisms for the collection, collation, analysis and reporting of data, prepared by the expert group on data collection (E/CN.7/2010/15 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.2-4);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the revised draft annual report questionnaire: comments received from Member States (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.8);

(c) Report on the meeting of the expert group on data collection held in Vienna from 12 to 15 January 2010 (UNODC/CND/EG.1/2010/8);

(d) Capacity-building in the field of illicit drug data collection (UNODC/CND/EG.1/2010/CRP.1).

61. The Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC made an introductory statement. Statements were made by the representatives of Israel, India and Argentina. The observer for Japan also made a statement. The observer for Mexico, in his capacity as Chairman of the expert group on data collection at its meeting held in Vienna from 12 to 15 January 2010 pursuant to Commission resolution 52/12, also made a statement, as did the Chairman of the Commission.

A. Deliberations

62. Speakers commended UNODC for having convened the expert group on data collection, as that represented an acknowledgement of the importance of developing data collection tools to support policymaking in the area of drug control. One speaker referred to the limitations and financial constraints affecting the collection of data for drug control in her country and reported on collaboration with international organizations in that regard. Another speaker provided suggestions for identifying the reasons for the low rates of response and the low quality of the responses to the annual report questionnaire, noting that the focus should be on enhancing the capacity of Member States to complete, in a qualitatively improved

manner, a revised annual report questionnaire, including by providing the option of completing the questionnaire online.

63. The observer for Mexico apprised the Commission of the outcome of the informal consultations that had been held the previous day in conjunction with the session of the Commission, as proposed by the Chairman of the Commission, to follow up on the work of the expert group on data collection. The observer for Mexico presented a draft decision entitled "Follow-up to the draft revised annual report questionnaire".

B. Action taken by the Commission

64. At its 6th meeting, on 10 March 2010, the Commission adopted a draft decision entitled "Follow-up to the draft revised annual report questionnaire". (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 53/2.) Prior to the adoption of the draft decision, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see annex I.)

Chapter V

Drug demand reduction: world situation with regard to drug abuse

65. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 11 March 2010, the Commission considered agenda item 6, "Drug demand reduction: world situation with regard to drug abuse".

66. For its consideration of item 6, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2010/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/CN.7/2010/8);

(c) Report of the Executive Director on responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users (E/CN.7/2010/11);

(d) Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.1);

(e) New challenges, strategies and programmes in demand reduction (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.3).

67. Introductory presentations were made by representatives of the Secretariat. Statements were made by the representatives of Spain (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Peru, the Czech Republic, Israel, Austria, Italy, Romania, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the United States, Argentina, Thailand, Switzerland, China, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Pakistan. Statements were also made by the observers for Hungary, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Mexico, Indonesia, Azerbaijan and Zambia. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for the Colombo Plan Secretariat and the Eurasian Harm Reduction Network.

A. Deliberations

68. Several speakers strongly emphasized the importance of drug demand reduction, as well as the related issues of drug abuse prevention, the treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons and the health and social consequences of drug abuse. Speakers described how drug abuse prevention and the treatment and care of drug abusers were indispensable to a balanced, comprehensive and integrated drug control policy that addressed drug dependence as a multifactorial health disorder. In addition, speakers underlined the need for programmes for drug abuse prevention and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers to be based on scientific evidence and respect for the human rights and dignity of individuals.

69. Several speakers mentioned the recent development, review and adoption of policies on drug abuse prevention and on the treatment and care of drug abusers. Many speakers emphasized the importance of monitoring and evaluating those

policies in order to assess their effectiveness and to contribute to the body of scientific evidence. Speakers acknowledged the crucial role played by non-governmental organizations in preventing drug abuse and providing treatment and care for drug abusers and stressed the benefits of and the need for a continuous, strong partnership between the public sector and civil society.

70. Speakers described various drug abuse prevention programmes in their countries, many of which included awareness-raising efforts in school, work, family and religious settings, campaigns conducted through traditional media or new media, such as the Internet, and community-level action. Some speakers mentioned the inclusion of drug abuse prevention in school curricula, early screening and intervention, workplace programmes for the prevention of drug abuse, attention to families, the development of programmes against the use of drugs while driving and work with municipalities, giving special attention to the most vulnerable groups.

71. The importance of programmes for the treatment, reintegration and social rehabilitation of drug abusers was emphasized, as were efforts to prevent the health and social consequences of drug dependence, in particular HIV and hepatitis transmission and overdose. Many speakers underlined the need to improve the quality, coverage and variety of services in a recovery-oriented continuum of care, describing the efforts in their countries and reiterating their commitment in that regard.

72. A number of speakers pointed to the alarming situation with regard to the spread of HIV and its linkages with injecting drug use and called for responses based on evidence and respect for human rights to reduce high-risk behaviour and protect drug users from HIV. Several speakers reported on the implementation of comprehensive packages of interventions that included HIV prevention, treatment and care services for injecting drug users, as recommended in the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*.[116] It was noted that such services for drug users and other vulnerable population groups, including in prison settings, needed to be scaled up, and UNODC was requested to support the implementation of comprehensive packages of interventions. Several representatives stressed the crucial role of civil society in developing and implementing responses to HIV.

73. Some speakers underlined the need for evidence-based approaches in both policy and programme development and emphasized that only data that were timely, accurate, reliable and internationally comparable could allow for an accurate assessment of the situation with regard to illicit drug demand. Some representatives identified gaps in the capacity to collect and report on data related to illicit drug demand and stressed the need to build that capacity.

74. Several speakers stated that harm reduction services were an integral part of drug demand reduction policies in their countries. Several speakers emphasized that harm reduction services had had a positive effect on reducing the adverse health and social consequences for drug users, their families and the communities in which

[116] *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users* (World Health Organization, Geneva, 2009).

they lived. In addition, several speakers noted that harm reduction measures had proved, without a doubt, to reduce the incidence of HIV transmission among drug users. A number of speakers expressed a different view on this matter.

75. One representative stated that his Government supported recovery-focused drug prevention, treatment and support services. Those services included needle and syringe exchange programmes in the context of a comprehensive public-health and treatment strategy, but not supervised, Government-sponsored drug injection sites. It was also stated that, although those and other practices were frequently lumped together as harm reduction measures, it was not support for a particular term that was important but rather that the programmes and policies to be undertaken be described clearly and precisely.

76. Speakers reported divergent trends in the use of illicit drugs in their countries. Some reported an increase in illicit drug use and others a decrease. A number of speakers noted the increasing illicit demand for amphetamine-type stimulants and other synthetic designer drugs in Asia. It was noted that the reporting of forensic data related in particular to synthetic drugs was essential. One speaker emphasized the need to create awareness of the hazards of drug abuse and to reduce drug demand in the destination countries of narcotic drugs in order to reduce the production of drugs, as supply and demand were interrelated.

77. Some speakers commented on the misuse of and addiction to prescription drugs, particularly among youth. Some speakers mentioned the decreasing age of onset in the use of illicit drugs. Cannabis continued to be the most commonly used illicit drug and was frequently the first drug used by people who subsequently became addicted to a drug.

B. Action taken by the Commission

78. At its 10th meeting, on 12 March 2010, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.2/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Spain (on behalf of the European Union), Thailand and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/1.)

79. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.3/Rev.1) sponsored by Armenia, Australia, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Serbia, Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/2.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see annex II.)

80. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.11/Rev.1) sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Croatia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Serbia, Spain (on behalf of the European Union), the Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, the United States and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/9.)

81. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.12/Rev.1) sponsored by Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Armenia, Costa Rica (on behalf of the States Members of the United

Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Israel, Norway, Serbia, Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/10.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see annex III.)

82. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.17/Rev.1) sponsored by Colombia, Japan, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/13.)

Chapter VI

Illicit drug traffic and supply and related measures

83. At its 8th and 9th meetings, on 11 and 12 March 2010, the Commission considered agenda item 7, which read as follows:

"Illicit drug traffic and supply and related measures:

"(a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

"(b) Reducing the illicit supply of drugs;

"(c) Control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants;

"(d) International cooperation on eradicating the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on alternative development".

84. For its consideration of item 7, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2010/4);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2010/5);

(c) Report of the Executive Director on strengthening the law enforcement capacity of the main transit States neighbouring Afghanistan, based on the principle of shared responsibility (E/CN.7/2010/6);

(d) Report of the Executive Director on promoting best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes (E/CN.7/2010/7);

(e) Report of the Executive Director on strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2010/10);

(f) Report of the Executive Director on assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs (E/CN.7/2010/14);

(g) Note by the Secretariat on the review of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.5).

85. Representatives of the Secretariat made audio-visual introductory presentations. Statements were made by the representatives of Spain (on behalf of the European Union and of Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Austria, Colombia, Canada, the United States, France, Kazakhstan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Peru, China and India. Statements were also made by the observers for Japan, Sri Lanka, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Algeria, Croatia, Lebanon, Nigeria and Mexico. The representative of the International Narcotics Control Board also made a statement.

A. Deliberations

86. It was noted that groups involved in transnational organized crime had adopted an entrepreneurial approach and had been diversifying their activities, functions and capacity to engage in illegal activity. Those new tactics, including extensive use of modern technologies and new methods for money-laundering, were presenting new challenges to law enforcement authorities. A number of speakers referred to recent initiatives that addressed the growing sophistication of trafficking operations. Several representatives outlined steps taken by their Governments to tighten controls over private aviation through increased radar surveillance and the systematic review of private aircraft registrations, aircraft servicing and repair centres and the registration of private airstrips.

87. Several speakers addressed the importance of information exchange. Some speakers noted that reliable, openly shared and comparable statistics supporting sound analysis of cultivation estimates and information on production and seizures were essential to a thorough understanding of emerging trends and developments as a basis for policymaking. Other speakers expressed support for closer cooperation between law enforcement agencies in the exchange of information and operational intelligence so as to deal more effectively with the changing tactics of trafficking syndicates.

88. Reference was made to the note by the Secretariat on the review of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.5). Several speakers referred to the meetings of those bodies, namely the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. Support was expressed for the work of those bodies, and the Secretariat was encouraged to remain responsive to the needs of Member States that relied on them. The Commission and its subsidiary bodies were encouraged to continue considering ways of enhancing the practical impact of operational law enforcement efforts at the regional level. The Commission was invited to give active consideration to the recommendations of the subsidiary bodies and to take action, where required.

89. The sustained work undertaken by UNODC through the Paris Pact initiative and the Rainbow Strategy drew favourable comment and support from a number of speakers. Reference was made to the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and other cooperation mechanisms as beneficial to promoting and facilitating regional drug control efforts.

90. One speaker called for further strengthening of the cooperation between UNODC and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, as contributing to the reconstruction of Afghanistan was a key priority for 2010.

91. Concern was expressed regarding the steady increase in reported cannabis seizures globally and, in particular, the trend of the past five years in the cultivation and sale of cannabis leaf with a high content of tetrahydrocannabinol.

92. Speakers said they were encouraged by the data contained in the *Afghan Opium Survey 2009*, released jointly by the President of Afghanistan and the Executive Director of UNODC; the data indicated that opium cultivation and production had diminished for the second year in a row. Nevertheless, the fact that

illicit opium poppy cultivation, production and trafficking remained at high levels prompted speakers to express concern at the serious threat posed to development and governance in Afghanistan, in the surrounding region and worldwide. Support was expressed for continued international assistance to transit countries, and Governments were urged to remain aware of the vulnerability of farmers engaged in illicit crop cultivation. Speakers underlined the need for increased and sustained development interventions to diversify and strengthen livelihood systems in order to address food insecurity and other fundamental community needs.

93. Several speakers expressed great concern about the manufacture and consumption of amphetamine-type stimulants, the growing dimension of trafficking in those stimulants and the increasing sophistication of transnational organized criminal groups around the world engaged in their manufacture. Speakers referred to an increase in the number of people seeking treatment for abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and in the number of clandestine laboratories dismantled. Several speakers noted changes in the patterns of illicit supply of amphetamine-type stimulants to their territory, including from source countries, and emphasized the value of and their commitment to available international cooperation tools such as Project Prism and Project Cohesion. It was noted that such initiatives were important platforms for enhanced international cooperation. Several speakers made reference to the need for effective control over the chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. A number of speakers mentioned the tightening of controls, including by taking action against the sale of chemicals through Internet pharmacies; other speakers described steps taken by their Governments to revise regulations with regard to requiring verification of parties to obtain export and import authorization. One speaker outlined a national initiative targeting illicit synthetic drugs. Several speakers reported on new developments in the sourcing of precursor chemicals, including new methods of manufacturing synthetic precursors not under international control, for use in the illicit manufacture of ephedrine from propiophenone. It was agreed that voluntary measures within the chemical industry and international or regional cooperation agreements were to be strongly encouraged. One speaker stressed the need to further enhance regional and international cooperation to combat the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants and the criminal organizations behind that problem.

94. It was stated that common diversion methods for precursors included false labelling, counterfeit documentation, the purchasing of small amounts and fictitious company transactions. Increasingly, law enforcement agencies had to become aware of substitute chemicals that were not under international control yet could be used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. Underpinning all effective countermeasures was the need for law enforcement officers to be well informed, trained, adequately equipped and knowledgeable in the identification of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors.

95. Several speakers acknowledged the efforts of the countries of the Andean region to decrease the area under illicit coca bush cultivation. Trafficking of cocaine through West Africa was cause for concern, particularly because of the region's fragile infrastructure and the corrosive influence that drug trafficking organizations could have on its communities. States were encouraged to support the Regional Action Plan to Address the Growing Problem of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized

Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa (2008-2011) of the Economic Community of West African States.

96. A number of references were made to the link between drug trafficking and the funding of insurgencies. Combating drug trafficking took a significant toll in human lives, both of law enforcement officers and in vulnerable communities exposed to intimidation, extortion and kidnapping from criminal groups engaged in trafficking. The victims of those attacks were remembered in statements made to the Commission by a number of speakers.

97. A number of speakers recognized the importance of the catalytic role played by UNODC in promoting South-South cooperation and in sharing best practices and lessons learned, and they requested UNODC to continue its work in that regard.

98. Speakers stressed the importance of incorporating alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, where appropriate, into international development programmes and poverty alleviation strategies in order to reduce poverty and the scale of trafficking in and abuse of illicit drugs worldwide.

99. Several speakers reiterated the importance of increasing support for sustainable alternative development as a means of promoting lawful, viable and sustainable income-generating opportunities for small farmers engaged in the illicit cultivation of crops used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Speakers recognized that the reduction in illicit crop cultivation was a result of the enhanced promotion of alternative livelihoods coupled with intensified counter-narcotics action and good governance.

B. Action taken by the Commission

100. At its 10th meeting, on 12 March 2010, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.7/Rev.1) sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Pakistan and the Russian Federation. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/5.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see annex IV.)

101. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.8/Rev.1) sponsored by Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Australia, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/6.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see annex V.)

102. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.10/Rev.1) sponsored by Armenia, Croatia, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Norway, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and the United States. Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Algeria expressed her Government's disappointment that the agreed text did not contain a reference to the international legal instruments against terrorism. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/8.)

103. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.15/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/11.)

Chapter VII

Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation

104. At its 9th meeting, on 12 March 2010, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled "Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation: (a) countering money-laundering; (b) judicial cooperation".

105. Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States. Statements were also made by the observers for the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka.

A. Deliberations

106. Several speakers recognized that progress had been made by Member States in adhering to international standards in the development of regimes to counter money-laundering and in improving international judicial cooperation. Specific reference was made to the importance of implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in particular in the area of extradition and mutual legal assistance. One speaker encouraged States to continue to extradite their nationals and implement mutual legal assistance agreements, including the maintenance of focal points and competent national authorities for international cooperation in criminal matters. Member States were also encouraged to facilitate international cooperation requests by using the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool developed by UNODC and the online directory of competent national authorities. Reference was made to the need to disrupt drug trafficking operations and to improve measures such as controlled deliveries as a means of furthering international cooperation.

107. Several speakers made reference to regional agreements to promote international cooperation. One speaker mentioned the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, signed in 2008. An agreement to promote cooperation and information exchange, improve immigration and customs control measures and consider the development of an integrated border management mechanism was concluded in 2009.

108. One speaker stressed the importance of establishing global and regional barriers ("safety belts") to stop the financial flows connected with drug trafficking and reported on the efforts made by States members of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism to identify such flows. Another speaker stressed the relevance of bilateral agreements on extradition and mutual legal assistance in strengthening the legal system for international judicial cooperation and reported on a number of agreements signed by his Government. The importance of the work of the financial intelligence units of various countries and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units was noted. Support was

expressed for the activities carried out on the framework of the Global Programme against Money-Laundering implemented by UNODC.

B. Action taken by the Commission

109. At its 10th meeting, on 12 March 2010, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.5/Rev.1) sponsored by Australia, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), France and Italy. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/1.)

Chapter VIII

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

110. At its 2nd and 5th meetings, on 8 and 10 March 2010, the Commission considered agenda item 9, which read as follows:

"Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

"(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

"(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

"(c) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;

"(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties".

111. For its consideration of item 9, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2010/3-E/CN.15/2010/3);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on the proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories (E/CN.7/2010/9);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances (E/CN.7/2010/12);

(d) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009 (E/INCB/2009/1);

(e) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2009/4);

(f) Competent National Authorities under the International Drug Control Treaties (ST/NAR/3/2009/1);

(g) Note by the Executive Director on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice: a human rights perspective (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.6-E/CN.15/2010/CRP.1).

112. At its 2nd meeting, the Chairman made an introductory statement on agenda item 9 (a), explaining the background and voting procedure. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board provided detailed information on the recommendation of the Board to transfer phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

113. At the same meeting, the President of the International Narcotics Control Board made an introductory statement on agenda item 9. Statements were made by the representatives of Spain (on behalf of the European Union), Argentina, Thailand, China, France, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Switzerland, the Sudan, the

United States, Italy, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Colombia and Finland.

114. Statements were also made by the observers for the Republic of Korea, Japan, Mexico, Norway, the Syrian Arab Republic, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia and Indonesia, as well as by the observers for the European Commission and for the World Health Organization (WHO) and the observer for Human Rights Watch, who was also speaking on behalf of the International Union against Cancer.

A. Deliberations

1. Changes in the scope of control of substances

Transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

115. In 2006, the International Narcotics Control Board carried out a review of phenylacetic acid and concluded that information was available that might require the transfer of the substance from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. The Board therefore transmitted a notification and relevant information to the Secretary-General on 16 January 2007. The Secretary-General transmitted to all Governments a note verbale dated 27 April 2007 containing the text of the Board's notification and all the information submitted by the Board in support of that notification, as well as a questionnaire on phenylacetic acid. The Board assessed the replies to the questionnaire and other relevant information and on 18 November 2009 transmitted to the Chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs a notification recommending the transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I.

2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009

116. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board informed the Commission that Tatyana Dmitrieva, First Vice-President of the Board, had passed away on 1 March 2010. The Chairman, on behalf of the Commission, requested the President to convey the condolences of the Commission to the family of Ms. Dmitrieva.

117. The President introduced the report of the Board for 2009 (E/INCB/2009/1). With reference to chapter I of the report, which focused on the primary prevention of drug abuse, the President stressed that the challenge facing Governments was to systematically take measures to protect young people, particularly the most vulnerable. She encouraged Governments to strengthen and develop partnerships with civil society at the local, national and international levels in order to maximize the use of scarce resources and effectively reduce drug abuse. The President expressed concern regarding the use of drugs and other intoxicating substances to commit sexual crimes and encouraged Governments to raise public awareness of that problem. She welcomed the adoption by the Commission of resolution 52/8, in which it had urged Member States to adopt measures to address the use of substances to facilitate sexual crimes. The President drew the attention of the Commission to a special section of the 2009 report of the Board devoted to the commemoration of the first multinational initiative on drug control, the

International Opium Commission, which had been convened in Shanghai, China, in 1909.

118. Many speakers expressed their appreciation to the Board for the preparation of its comprehensive and balanced report on the global drug control situation. Several speakers noted that the report was an important source of information for Governments in addressing the world drug problem and that it pinpointed current challenges. Several speakers called on Governments to implement the recommendations made by the Board in its report for 2009.

119. Many representatives welcomed chapter I of the 2009 report of the Board, on primary prevention of drug abuse. Several speakers noted that primary prevention strategies based on evidence had considerable potential to reduce illicit drug demand. A number of representatives informed the Commission about primary prevention programmes in their countries.

120. Concern was expressed about the increasing trend of cultivation and use of cannabis in the world. Speakers also expressed concern about the abuse of prescription drugs, in particular the risks associated with the non-medical use of medication for the treatment of pain. The speakers appreciated the call of the Board to raise awareness of that problem. A number of representatives expressed their concern about the spread of ketamine abuse and informed the Commission about new legislation and control measures that had been put in place in their countries to address that problem.

121. Several representatives expressed their appreciation for the continued cooperation between the Board and WHO to improve the availability of controlled substances for medical purposes through the Access to Controlled Medications Programme. The Board and WHO were encouraged to continue to cooperate and conduct research to support Governments in their efforts to better assess their medical needs for such substances, ensuring the availability of affordable medications and adopting legislation to ensure the availability of such medications for the treatment of pain.

122. Some speakers welcomed the conclusion by the Board that overly restrictive policies were contrary to one of the principles of the international drug control treaties, namely, that the medical use of narcotic drugs was crucial for the treatment of pain and adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of such substances. The Board and UNODC were encouraged to assist States in developing regulatory responses to prevent diversion without hampering access to drugs needed for medical purposes.

123. Many representatives reiterated the importance of adhering to the international drug control conventions. The Board was commended for its efforts to promote universal adherence to those conventions.

124. Two representatives expressed their Governments' reservations with respect to the comments in the 2009 report of the Board regarding the fact that measures were being taken in their countries to decriminalize the unauthorized possession of controlled substances for personal use. The speakers explained to the Board the framework within which those measures were being taken and proposed that the dialogue between the Board and Member States be strengthened. The President of the Board welcomed the proposal.

125. One speaker welcomed the country missions undertaken by the Board as an important opportunity for the exchange of information on matters relating to the implementation of the provisions of the international drug control conventions. The speaker informed the Commission of steps that had been taken to implement the recommendations made by the Board following its mission to the speaker's country, including the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee and a national working group.

126. Several representatives informed the Commission of notable achievements in addressing the issue of drug trafficking, such as strategies to reduce illicit drug supply and demand in their countries. Some noted that, as a result of such strategies, large quantities of drugs had been seized.

127. Some speakers stressed that the partnership between government and civil society was a vital element that helped to ensure the efficient use of resources and the effectiveness of drug control activities.

128. Several representatives shared the Board's concern about the increasing number of illegal transactions involving internationally controlled substances made using information and communications technologies. The representatives appreciated the launching of the *Guidelines for Governments on Preventing the Illegal Sale of Internationally Controlled Substances through the Internet*[117] as a tool to assist Governments in putting into place control measures to tackle that problem more effectively. The Commission was informed that measures had already been taken by one Government to combat such illegal sales and that those measures included the use of an early warning system to monitor suspicious websites.

3. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

129. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the 2009 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (E/INCB/2009/4) and drew the attention of the Commission to the accomplishments of the international initiatives Project Prism and Project Cohesion, such as helping Governments to be more effective in monitoring suspicious transactions involving substances used in illicit drug manufacture and in identifying trafficking trends and networks. The President noted that pursuant to Commission resolution 49/3, over 120 Governments had provided the Board with estimates of their legitimate requirements for precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants. Encouraged by the positive results achieved under Project Cohesion in monitoring acetic anhydride in Asia, the President urged Governments to use that experience to formulate similar strategies against chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. The President stressed the importance of Governments establishing cooperation with industry in precursor control and invited all Governments to make use of the *Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry*.[118]

130. Many speakers congratulated the Board on its 2009 report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, which was considered to be a

[117] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.6.
[118] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.17.

valuable practical tool for assisting Governments in preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals.

131. Several representatives expressed their strong support for the recommendation of the Board to transfer phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. Some speakers supported the recommendation by the Board to control safrole-rich oils in the same manner as safrole.

132. Appreciation was expressed for the vital role of the Board as the global focal point under Project Prism and Project Cohesion. Speakers expressed support for Project Prism, the international initiative to address the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, noting that it could be used to complement existing control measures. Several representatives informed the Commission of significant results achieved in detecting suspicious shipments of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. Regarding Project Cohesion, the international initiative to address the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin, speakers welcomed and supported the recommendation by the Board to develop similar strategies to counter the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. Representatives expressed their Governments' readiness to continue to support such initiatives in close cooperation with the Governments of relevant countries, particularly countries in Latin America. One representative informed the Commission about the alarming increase in seizures of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. That representative called on the Board to continue to monitor the smuggling of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine and to explore measures to control the diversion of such preparations.

133. Many representatives expressed support for the recommendation by the Board to utilize Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online), the system for the online exchange of pre-export notifications. PEN Online was commended as an essential tool and a very efficient way for exporting and importing Governments to exchange information.

134. Some speakers expressed concern regarding the continued diversion of and trafficking in acetic anhydride and highlighted action taken to deal with those problems, as well as significant achievements made in preventing the diversion of acetic anhydride.

135. A number of representatives noted the need to be vigilant with regard to substances not under international control. Some representatives informed the Commission of measures currently in place to control such substances at the national level.

4. International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes

136. Several speakers welcomed the fact that the Commission had, for the past two years, included on its agenda a sub-item entitled "International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes". It was noted that one of the purposes of the international drug control conventions was to ensure the availability of such substances for licit use, in order to alleviate human suffering and promote health. Several speakers

noted with appreciation the work that the Board, WHO and UNODC had been doing to promote the availability of controlled substances used for medical and scientific purposes. Reference was made to the fact that there were many reasons why such substances were not available in many countries; those reasons included lack of training or knowledge on the part of health-care professionals and, in some cases, misconceived perceptions about the prescribing of those substances and the legislative and regulatory controls restricting their availability. Several speakers encouraged Governments to make health-care professionals more aware of those problems.

137. Representatives mentioned the good work being done as part of the Access to Controlled Medications Programme, the Framework of which had been prepared by WHO in cooperation with the Board. Governments were encouraged to support the Programme. It was noted that most of the licit use of narcotic drugs to reduce moderate and strong pain took place only in a small number of countries. For that reason, Governments were encouraged to review their national requirements and to implement measures to ensure that such substances were used solely for pain relief. It was noted that access to narcotic drugs used to relieve pain was seen as a basic right of patients.

138. One speaker encouraged UNODC to collect and analyse national laws and regulations in order to identify those that made it difficult for Governments to ensure the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes. The same speaker encouraged the Office to study model laws on drug control matters to ensure that they provided appropriate guidelines to enable Governments to ensure access to such substances. Another speaker reminded Member States to report to the Board on their licit requirements for and use of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes, as well as on cases involving the diversion of such drugs.

139. Some speakers noted that the problems regarding the increasing diversion and abuse of pharmaceutical preparations should be addressed without having a negative effect on the availability of those preparations for medical and scientific purposes. One speaker stated that the abuse of prescription drugs was a grave and growing problem in his country, with unintentional deaths from prescription drug overdose exceeding those from heroin and cocaine overdose combined. A number of speakers noted that the problem of the diversion of pharmaceutical preparations needed to be tackled and that finding a solution to that problem should be done in parallel with efforts to make those preparations available for medical and scientific purposes.

5. Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties

140. The Director of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs highlighted issues related to human rights in the report of the Executive Director on the activities of UNODC (E/CN.7/2010/3-E/CN.15/2010/3) and the note by the Executive Director entitled "Drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice: a human rights perspective" (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.6-E/CN.15/2010/CRP.1).

141. One speaker welcomed the proposals contained in the report of and note by the Executive Director as a first step towards moving from a commitment to human rights to fully realizing that commitment and stressed the need for the Commission

to keep returning to the issue of human rights in the context of drug control at its sessions.

142. One speaker, referring to the report of the Executive Director, drew attention to a proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories. She acknowledged the added value of the support of UNODC on international quality assurance issues, in terms of improving the quality and performance of drug-testing laboratories worldwide, and stressed the importance of the international collaborative exercises, a proficiency testing scheme of the Office, in enabling the confidential evaluation of laboratories' results. She expressed her full support for the quality assurance work of UNODC and recognized the financial implications of maintaining its services in order to ensure the sustainability, growth and self-sufficiency of the quality assurance programme. She called on the international community to decide on the best way to provide support to the Office, in the form of financial resources and expertise, in that endeavour.

143. One speaker expressed concern about the increased potential for dependence on substances not controlled by the international drug control treaties and suggested that the Board encourage WHO to work effectively to prevent such new trends.

144. Another speaker expressed concern regarding the resources required for the continuation and expansion of the quality assurance services available to Member States. The secretariat was requested to transmit suggestions in that regard for further consideration by Member States. Another speaker invited UNODC to consider the feasibility of collaborating on quality issues with laboratories of the World Anti-Doping Agency.

B. Action taken by the Commission

145. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 March 2010, the Commission, on the recommendation of the Board and in accordance with article 12, paragraph 5, of the 1988 Convention, decided by 44 votes to none, with no abstentions, to transfer phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 53/1.)

146. At its 10th meeting, on 12 March, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.6/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Spain (on behalf of the European Union), the United States and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/4.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see annex VI.)

147. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.9/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Croatia, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Serbia, Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/7.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see annex VII.)

148. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.16/Rev.1) sponsored by France, India and the Russian Federation. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/12.)

149. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.18/Rev.1) sponsored by Costa Rica (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), France and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/14.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see annex VIII.)

150. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution (E/CN.7/2010/L.19) sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the Russian Federation, Spain (on behalf of the European Union), the Sudan, Thailand, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 53/15.)

Chapter IX

Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions

151. At its 9th meeting, on 12 March 2010, the Commission considered agenda item 10, which read as follows:

> "Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:
>
> "(a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;
>
> "(b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
>
> "(i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
>
> "(ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions".

152. For its consideration of item 10, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2010/3-E/CN.15/2010/3);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and the establishment of the independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit (E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2010/16-E/CN.15/2010/16);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2012-2013 (E/CN.7/2010/17);

(e) Programme 13, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice, of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (A/65/6 (Prog. 13));

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.7).

153. The Deputy Executive Director of UNODC and Director of the Division for Operations made an introductory audio-visual presentation. The Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs also made a statement. The Chairman of the Commission made a statement on the renewal of the mandate of the Co-Chairpersons of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC. Statements were made by the representatives of Spain (on behalf of the European Union and of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey), Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), China, the United States, Algeria and Germany. Statements were also made by the observers for Norway, the Philippines, Costa Rica (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Japan and Sweden.

A. Deliberations

154. In his introduction, the Deputy Executive Director emphasized the performance of UNODC in 2009, in particular the Office's unprecedented high levels of implementation. He also provided an overview of the development of the regional and thematic programmes of the Office, the move away from a project-based approach to a programme-based approach and the realignment of the Division for Operations and the Division for Treaty Affairs. The Deputy Executive Director made reference to the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and recalled that, pursuant to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/2000/8), the Commission was invited to review the proposed biennial plan for programme 13, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice, and provide its comments to the Secretary-General. A brief overview of the financial situation of UNODC was provided.

155. The Deputy Executive Director reminded Member States that, while UNODC had seen significant growth in special-purpose voluntary contributions (from $64 million in 2003 to more than $245 million in 2008), general-purpose income had shrunk and the amount of the regular budget of the United Nations allocated to UNODC accounted for less than 10 per cent of the Office's total funding). The Deputy Executive Director reiterated that the drop in general-purpose income in 2009 had forced the Office to make dramatic cuts in areas funded by general-purpose resources; that had led to the abolition of 29 posts funded by general-purpose resources. He emphasized that the present UNODC funding model was not sustainable and pointed out that, for the first time in the history of UNODC, at the time of adoption of the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 2010-2011 the General Assembly had expressed concern regarding the overall financial situation of the Office and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 ensuring that the Office had sufficient resources to carry out its mandate (Assembly resolution 64/243, para. 85). In view of the further reduction in general-purpose funds projected for 2010, the Deputy Executive Director emphasized that, unless action was taken to prevent continued decline in that area, UNODC would have to

make further cuts, which, in turn, would have a significant impact on its ability to fulfil its mandates.

156. A number of speakers welcomed the development of thematic and regional programmes and expressed appreciation for that initiative as a catalyst for change and improved efficiency. Speakers also welcomed the realignment of the Division for Operations and the Division for Treaty Affairs, as set forth in the report of the Executive Director on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, the re-establishment of the independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit (E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13). The view was expressed that the implementation of thematic and regional programmes was a major step towards improving the funding situation of UNODC.

157. A number of speakers emphasized the importance of results-based management and evaluation in strengthening the performance and effectiveness of UNODC and the need to ensure that both the Strategic Planning Unit and the independent evaluation unit were made fully functional before filling the post of Chief, Policy Analysis and Research Branch, that had been frozen owing to the shortfall of general-purpose funds in 2009. Speakers pointed out the need for vocal and strong senior management support for evaluation and results-based management initiatives.

158. A number of speakers expressed concern regarding the decrease in general-purpose funding and acknowledged that an effective funding structure was critical for UNODC. General-purpose funding was too dependent on a limited number of donors; more diverse sources and predictable flows were needed. Several speakers expressed hope that the move towards thematic and regional programmes and the continuing discussion on identifying creative funding solutions would help improve the funding situation. UNODC was requested to advise Member States on how innovative funding solutions could be applied practically, such as by integrating general-purpose fund contributions with other, earmarked contributions. Some speakers called for increased transparency in the use of general-purpose funding. A number of speakers noted that these ideas should be discussed further by the working group on governance and finance.

159. Several speakers mentioned the application of programme support cost charges and urged UNODC to strive for application of higher rates and to apply transparent criteria in determining the rates. In that connection, the speaker taking the floor on behalf of the Group of 77 and China urged the Secretariat to apply the standard rate of 13 per cent consistently. In response, the Commission was informed that UNODC strived to apply the standard rate for programme support cost charges but was bound by agreements that the United Nations had reached with certain donors in that regard.

160. A representative of the Secretariat stated that any information regarding the use of general-purpose funding could be provided to Member States upon request, and referred to the consolidated budget for UNODC for the biennium 2010-2011.

161. Speakers reiterated the importance of the Independent Evaluation Unit. A sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit was a high priority and would lead to increased transparency in the area of governance. The

issues of governance and funding were considered to be closely interlinked. In that connection, the Commission was informed that any general-purpose resources redeployed to the Independent Evaluation Unit or the Strategic Planning Unit would have to be taken from other areas of UNODC currently funded by general-purpose resources, such as the field office representative positions.

162. Speakers expressed support for the work of the working group on governance and finance, noting that the working group provided a forum for dialogue among Member States and between Member States and the Secretariat. One speaker expressed the hope that the working group could play a role in improved coordination between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the future.

163. One representative stated that the Division for Treaty Affairs was essential to providing much-needed support to Member States by assisting them in the development of necessary legal frameworks and in treaty implementation. He emphasized that the treaty implementation function of UNODC should remain within the purview of the Division in the context of the forthcoming strategic framework.

164. UNODC was requested to pay due regard to geographical distribution and gender equality in the recruitment of staff and to keep those recruitment policies in mind during the realignment process. One speaker welcomed the move of UNODC towards the One United Nations initiative.

165. Speakers highlighted the achievements of UNODC activities in East and South Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean, and expressed the hope that, through the realignment, the Office would continue to provide expertise and technical assistance in those regions. One speaker, while welcoming the programmatic approach and its benefits, pointed out that in South-East Asia and the Pacific such an approach could lead to a decline in activities aimed at supporting drug control. While cautioning the Secretariat to work towards ensuring a healthy balance between crime prevention and drug control, the speaker urged the Office to maintain and strengthen the drug control capacity of its Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific.

B. Action taken by the Commission

166. At its 10th meeting, on 12 March 2010, the Commission considered a revised draft resolution entitled "Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework" (E/CN.7/2010/L.13/Rev.1), sponsored by Canada, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and the United States. A representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of the revised draft resolution. (For the text, see annex IX.) At the same meeting, the Commission decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A.)

167. At the same meeting and pursuant to its resolution 52/13, the Commission renewed the mandate of Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) and Ignacio Baylina

Ruíz (Spain) as Co-Chairpersons of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC until the fifty-fourth session of the Commission.

Chapter X

Provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

168. At its 9th and 10th meetings, on 12 March 2010, the Commission considered agenda item 11, entitled "Provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the draft provisional agenda prepared by the extended Bureau of the Commission (E/CN.7/2010/L.20).

169. The Chairman of the Commission made an introductory statement. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Spain (on behalf of the European Union), Germany, France, Pakistan, Colombia and the Russian Federation. The observers for Mexico, Sweden and Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) also made statements.

A. Deliberations

170. The Chairman reported that, at a meeting held on 11 March 2010, the extended Bureau had agreed that the deliberations and thematic debates of the Commission needed to be better organized. It was proposed that time limits be set for interventions by high-level speakers during the opening meeting and under individual items of the agenda, that the number of panellists participating in thematic debates be limited further and that no national statements be permitted. In that connection, the extended Bureau had proposed that statements by high-level speakers during the opening meeting be limited to a maximum of 7 minutes and those by representatives of the groups members of the extended Bureau be limited to 10 minutes. The extended Bureau was also of the view that statements by delegations under individual items of the agenda should not exceed 5 minutes and that interventions by delegations in the thematic debate should be limited to 3-5 minutes and take the form of discussion, questions or comments on matters covered by the thematic debate and the panellists. The extended Bureau had agreed to recommend those guidelines for approval by the Commission.

171. Several speakers supported the proposals of the extended Bureau. One speaker proposed that the thematic debate of the fifty-fourth session be devoted to one specific item of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in order to provide a more orderly approach to the matter. Another speaker concurred with that proposal, stressing the deadlines set in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action for Member States to discharge their obligations with regard to international drug control and the need to report publicly on progress towards meeting those deadlines. Several speakers suggested that the thematic debate should be more interactive and focused. One speaker suggested "Stepping up international cooperation to respond to new challenges" as a possible topic for the thematic debate of the fifty-fourth session.

172. One speaker noted that, in addition to the recommendations of the extended Bureau, other aspects, such as documentation and deadlines for the submission of

draft resolutions, should be looked into. Similarly, items on the agenda could be adjusted and made more focused.

173. One speaker drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that one item of the provisional agenda would need to be amended upon adoption by the Commission of the draft resolution entitled "Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse" and informed the Commission of the revised title of the agenda item (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I).

174. Several speakers supported the idea that the operational segment of the agenda should be considered before the normative segment. Another speaker, taking the floor on behalf of a regional group, agreed with that proposal on the understanding that the change would not be to the detriment of the time allocated to the normative segment.

175. Several speakers indicated agreement with the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session on the understanding that intersessional consultations would be held to improve the overall organization and work of the Commission. Concrete proposals for possible amendments to the provisional agenda and for the themes and subthemes of the thematic debate of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission should be considered in the context of the preparations for the reconvened fifty-third session of the Commission.

B. Action taken by the Commission

176. At its 10th meeting, on 12 March 2010, the Commission approved the draft provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission (E/CN.7/2010/L.20), as orally amended, on the understanding that it would be finalized at intersessional meetings of the Commission and that the normative segment of the provisional agenda would be moved as outlined in paragraph 174 above. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I.) The Commission also approved the recommendations of the extended Bureau as reflected in paragraph 170 above.

Chapter XI

Other business

177. At its 10th meeting, on 12 March 2010, the Commission considered agenda item 12, entitled "Other business". No issues were raised under the item.

Chapter XII

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-third session

178. At its 10th meeting, on 12 March 2010, the Commission considered agenda item 13, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-third session". The Rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2010/L.1 and Add.1-7).

179. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the report on its fifty-third session, as orally amended.

Chapter XIII

Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Informal pre-session consultations

180. At an intersessional meeting held on 11 September 2009, the Commission decided that its fifty-third session should be preceded by informal consultations to consider draft resolutions made available in advance of the session, as well as the provisional agenda and the topic for the thematic debate of its fifty-fourth session.

181. At the informal pre-session consultation chaired by the First Vice-Chairperson, Veronika Kuchynová Smigolová (Czech Republic), held on 5 March 2010, the Commission conducted a preliminary review of draft resolutions submitted in advance of the session.

B. Opening and duration of the session

182. The Commission held its fifty-third session in Vienna from 8 to 12 March 2010. The Commission held a total of 10 plenary meetings and 8 meetings of the Committee of the Whole. The Chairman of the Commission opened the session and invited participants to observe a minute of silence for the victims of the recent catastrophic earthquakes in Haiti and Chile. Opening statements were made by the Executive Director of UNODC, the observers for Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Zimbabwe (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the Group of African States), the Republic of Korea (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the Group of Asian States), Costa Rica (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the representative of Spain (on behalf of the European Union). Statements were also made by the Deputy Minister for Health of Portugal, the Adviser to the President and Secretary-General of the Drug Control Headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Deputy Minister of the Interior for Counter-Narcotics of Afghanistan, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy of the United States, the Director of the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation, the President of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) of Peru and the Chairman of the Drug Law Enforcement Agency of Nigeria, on behalf of the Attorney-General of the Federation and Minister of Justice of Nigeria.

C. Attendance

183. The session was attended by representatives of 49 States members of the Commission (Botswana, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Uganda were not represented). Also attending were observers for other States Members of the United Nations and non-member States, representatives of entities of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.7/2010/INF.1.

D. Election of officers

184. In section I of its resolution 1999/30, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from the year 2000, the Commission should, at the end of each session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and should encourage the bureau to play an active role in the preparation of the regular as well as the intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the drug programme of UNODC. Pursuant to rule 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the officers of the Commission hold office until their successors are elected and they are eligible for re-election.

185. In accordance with section I of Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 and rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the Commission, after the closing of its reconvened fifty-second session, on 2 December 2009, opened its fifty-third session for the sole purpose of electing its bureau for that session. At that meeting, the Commission elected the Chairman, the Second Vice-Chairman, the Third Vice-Chairman and the Rapporteur.

186. At its 1st meeting, on 8 March 2010, the Commission endorsed the designated First Vice-Chairperson.

187. The officers of the Commission at its fifty-third session were as follows:

Office	*Regional group*	*Officer*
Chairman	Group of Asian States	Ali Asghar Soltanieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
First Vice-Chairperson	Group of Eastern European States	Veronika Kuchynová Smigolová (Czech Republic)
Second Vice-Chairman	Group of Western European and other States	Alberto Groff (Switzerland)
Third Vice-Chairman	Group of Latin American and Caribbean States	Julio Cesar Zelner Gonçalves (Brazil)
Rapporteur	Group of African States	Koffi Yéboue Hypolite (Côte d'Ivoire)

188. A group composed of the chairpersons of the five regional groups (the representative of Australia and the observers for Zimbabwe, the Republic of Korea, Georgia and Costa Rica), the representative of Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and the observer for Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) was established to assist the Chairman of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39. During the fifty-third session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on 11 March 2010 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

E. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

189. At its 1st meeting, on 8 March 2010, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (E/CN.7/2010/1), which had been finalized at intersessional meetings pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2009/248. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate: in the context of a balanced approach to reducing drug demand and supply, measures to enhance awareness of the different aspects of the world drug problem, including by improving understanding of how to tackle the problem:
   (a) Effective means of raising awareness about the risks of abusing drugs, including cannabis, giving special attention to addressing in a comprehensive manner the specific needs of women, men, youth and children;
   (b) Measures to improve the understanding of drug addiction as a chronic but treatable multifactorial health disorder;
   (c) Regional and interregional cooperation;
   (d) Importance of research and the collection, reporting and analysis of data for raising awareness about the world drug problem.
4. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.
5. Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.
6. Drug demand reduction: world situation with regard to drug abuse.
7. Illicit drug traffic and supply and related measures:
   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
   (b) Reducing the illicit supply of drugs;
   (c) Control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants;
   (d) International cooperation on eradicating the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on alternative development.

8. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation:

   (a) Countering money-laundering;

   (b) Judicial cooperation.

9. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

   (c) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;

   (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

10. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

   (a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

   (b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

      (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

      (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

* * *

11. Provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-third session.

F. Documentation

190. The documents before the Commission at its fifty-third session are listed in annex X of the present report.

G. Closure of the session

191. At its 10th meeting, on 12 March 2010, the Chairman of the Commission made a closing statement. In his statement, the Chairman expressed the Commission's appreciation and gratitude to Antonio Maria Costa, whose term of office as

Executive Director of UNODC was drawing to an end, for his distinguished service to Member States over the previous eight years.

Annex I

Financial statement on the draft decision entitled "Follow-up to the revised draft annual report questionnaire"*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

2. In subparagraphs (b) and (d) of the draft decision, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:

(a) Request the Secretariat to produce a revised version of the draft annual report questionnaire by considering: (i) the comments received from Member States prior to the fifty-third session of the Commission and contained in the note by the Secretariat entitled "Revised draft annual reports questionnaire: comments received from Member States" (E/CN.7/2010/CRP.8); (ii) the comments which may be submitted by Member States prior to 20 May 2010; and (iii) other ongoing data collection mechanisms. The new draft should highlight unresolved issues (arising from contradicting comments);

(b) Reconvene the open-ended intergovernmental expert group mandated by the Commission in its resolution 52/12 to discuss the unresolved issues, if any, and finalize the data collection tool so that the Commission could adopt the revised comprehensive data collection tool at its reconvened session to be held in December 2010.

3. As concerned the request contained in subparagraph (d) of the draft decision, it was to be noted that in order to reflect the provisions contained therein, the narrative of subprogramme 2, Policy and trend analysis, of section 16, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/64/6 (Sect. 16)) would need to be modified. Subject to the decision of the Commission, the following output would be included in paragraph 16.60 (a), on expert groups: "intergovernmental expert group to review current data collection tools and the collection, collation, analysis and reporting processes".

4. It was estimated that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $214,200 would be required in order to provide for conference servicing of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, for a total of 10 meetings, with interpretation in the six official languages and translation and printing in six languages of four reports of 16 pages each.

5. Hence, adoption of the draft decision would not entail any additional appropriation under the regular budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

* For the final text of the draft decision, see chapter I, section C, decision 53/2.

Annex II

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled "Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention"*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

2. In operative paragraphs 12-14 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.3/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:

(a) Urge the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to gather national and international experience and the best available information on evidence-based prevention activities and instruments for the early identification of young people vulnerable to the use of illicit drugs;

(b) Also urge the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate sharing, among Member States, of best practices in the area of drug abuse prevention and provide expert advice to Member States in this area, upon request;

(c) Encourage the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in its capacity-building role, to continue to establish and strengthen functional partnerships, including with civil society, the private sector, entities of the United Nations system, in particular the World Health Organization, and other regional and international organizations.

3. Should the Commission adopt revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.3/Rev.1, it was envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources would be required for the implementation of the activities required. As a very conservative estimate, approximately $18.6 million would be needed to cover the introduction (not the scaling up) of selected evidence-based drug prevention interventions in three key countries in nine subregions (for a total of 27 countries) during the biennium 2010-2011.

4. Extrabudgetary funds of approximately $2.5 million would be available to the UNODC technical cooperation programme related to the prevention of use of illicit drugs. Further, resources available under section 16 of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the prevention of drug use already included one Professional post at the P-3 level and non-post resources in the amount of $87,700.

5. Hence, adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.3/Rev.1 would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

* For the final text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2010/L.3/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 53/2.

Annex III

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled "Measures to protect children and young people from drug abuse"*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

2. In operative paragraph 5 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.12/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would encourage the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which already has a programme on the prevention of drug abuse, to continue to gather detailed information on successful experiences in programmes for preventing and reducing illicit drug use among children and young people, especially those of school age, and to provide States, upon request, with guidance and assistance in developing strategies and programmes to replicate those successful experiences.

3. Should the Commission adopt revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.12/Rev.1, it was envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $106,300 would be needed by UNODC to conduct a new collection of detailed information on experiences in prevention programmes involving the development of a new questionnaire, a new database and the submission and processing of the information. It was estimated that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $239,400 would also be needed to collect and review successful experiences and compile them into a compendium that would put UNODC in a position to provide guidance and assistance in replicating these successful experiences. These resources would provide for 12 months of professional assistance at the P-3 level as well as travel of an expert to undertake two global consultations to agree on the criteria for the review and to agree on the resulting compendium.

4. Hence, adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.12/Rev.1 would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

* For the final text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2010/L.12/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 53/10.

Annex IV

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening regional cooperation between Afghanistan and transit States and the contribution of all affected countries to counter-narcotics efforts, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility"*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

2. In operative paragraphs 1, 5 and 7 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.7/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:

(a) Invite financial institutions, and request relevant international organizations and all countries concerned, to provide technical and financial assistance, facilities and other needed support to Afghanistan and the most affected transit States including by improving the law enforcement capacity of those States, taking into account the seriousness of the problem;

(b) Urge all Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance to support the Triangular Initiative and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre in their efforts to combat trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, including within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative and the Rainbow Strategy;

(c) Request the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission, at its fifty-fourth session, on the implementation of the resolution.

3. The total cost of the UNODC technical cooperation programme related to the Rainbow Strategy and the related regional programme for the period 2010-2012 amounted to approximately $150 million, as follows:

(a) Regional programme: budget of $10 million, of which $0.5 million was funded;

(b) UNODC technical cooperation national projects to support national capacity-building in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries: still lacking $50 million.

4. Donors to projects within this umbrella programme included: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

5. The overall resource requirements specifically for the action plan to enhance border management cooperation in drug control among Afghanistan,

* For the final text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2010/L.7/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 53/5.

Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan amounted to approximately $30 million, $15 million of which was unfunded. It was envisaged that the continued implementation of this action plan would require additional extrabudgetary resources during the biennium 2010-2011.

6. Hence, adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.7/Rev.1 would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

Annex V

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the promotion of best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes and the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development"*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commission of the Economic and Social Council.

2. In operative paragraph 5 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.8/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would welcome the proposal of Peru and Thailand to jointly host an international workshop, to be held in Thailand in November 2010, consisting of visits to various alternative development sites and discussions on best practices and lessons learned in alternative development with practitioners in the field, back to back with an international conference on alternative development among all stakeholders, to be organized in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

3. Should the Commission adopt revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.8/Rev.1, it was envisaged that extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $502,600 would be required to organize a four-day workshop and a two-day international conference on alternative development in Thailand. The level of resource requirements would provide, inter alia, for travel of 60 participants; translation, printing and dissemination of documentation; and conference services, including interpretation in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

4. Hence, adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.8/Rev.1 would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

* For the final text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2010/L.8/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 53/6.

Annex VI

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled "Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse"*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

2. In operative paragraphs 9 and 10 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.6/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:

(a) Request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts to ensure the adequate availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, cooperating, as appropriate, through the Access to Controlled Medications Programme of the World Health Organization, while continuing its activities to prevent diversion and abuse;

(b) Encourage Member States to consider working with the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to update policies and legislative frameworks as appropriate, to ensure adequate availability of internationally controlled substances and to prevent the diversion and abuse of those substances, in line with the provisions of the international drug control treaties.

3. The request contained in operative paragraph 9 would be implemented from existing regular budget and extrabudgetary resources. It was to be recalled that the General Assembly had approved an amount of $40,995,600 under section 16, International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

4. With regard to the request contained in operative paragraph 10, UNODC would require additional extrabudgetary resources to provide legislative assistance in that context. Legislative assistance to implement the drug control treaties was being provided from extrabudgetary resources, and the staffing component of the Legal Advisory Programme of UNODC (project GLO 900) would need to be reinforced for the provision of services in that field.

5. Hence, adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.6/Rev.1 would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

* For the final text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2010/L.6/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 53/4.

Annex VII

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts"*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

2. In operative paragraph 3 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.9/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would urge the relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, to gather information and further analyse the phenomenon of drug-facilitated sexual assault or other criminal acts, with a view to developing common definitions and standards, in particular international guidelines for forensic analyses to identify the presence of psychoactive substances used in connection with sexual assault or other criminal acts, with due regard for States' initiatives and legal provisions.

3. Should the Commission adopt revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.9/Rev.1, it was envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $119,700 would be required in order (a) to include relevant questions in ongoing victimization surveys by raising awareness of the topic in ongoing international initiatives aimed at developing survey modules on violence against women and victimization and (b) to initiate the collection of data from countries where the information may be available and analyse results (one-time event). It was also estimated that an amount of $171,900 would be required to organize a four-day expert group meeting on international guidelines for forensic analyses, with the participation of 20 experts, interpretation services in six languages and documentation services. A consultant would be hired for this purpose.

4. Hence, adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.9/Rev.1 would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

* For the final text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2010/L.9/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 53/7.

Annex VIII

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the implementation of the Santo Domingo Pact and Managua Mechanism"*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

2. In operative paragraphs 2-4 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.18/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:

(a) Support the implementation of the action plan for the Caribbean and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime programme to support the plan of action and the security strategy for Central America and Mexico;

(b) Request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist the States of the region, upon their request, in obtaining the resources necessary for the effective implementation of the Santo Domingo Pact and the Managua Mechanism, as well as the plan of action for the Caribbean and the Office's programme to support the plan of action and the security strategy for Central America and Mexico, within its mandate;

(c) Invite the international community, including financial institutions and intergovernmental, non-governmental and international organizations in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, to provide financial and technical assistance, including consultation services, in order to support the States of the region in their endeavours to implement the Santo Domingo Pact and the Managua Mechanism.

3. The preparation of the Santo Domingo partnership monitoring mechanism required input from the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch and the field offices of UNODC and that input was provided in the ordinary course of work of different units and sections. The process of consultation and approval with Caribbean Member States would be carried out with extrabudgetary funds. Extrabudgetary resources would also be required to support the subsequent implementation of the Santo Domingo partnership monitoring mechanism. It was envisaged that $2.1 million would be required to cover the costs related to the implementation of the Santo Domingo partnership monitoring mechanism. The implementation of the action plan for the Caribbean would be carried out with extrabudgetary resources, the exact amount of which had yet to be determined based on consultations with Caribbean countries during 2010.

4. Hence, adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.18/Rev.1 would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

* For the final text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2010/L.18/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 53/14.

Annex IX

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled "Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework"*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

2. In operative paragraphs 6, 7 and 13 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2010/L.13/Rev.1, the General Assembly would:

(a) Recall that, in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14, the Commission decided that the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should contain adequate provisions for the establishment of a sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit, and urge the Secretariat to swiftly implement that decision and commence with the re-establishment of the independent evaluation unit without further delay;

(b) Request the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit, consistent with the importance of its functions;

(c) Request the Secretary-General, in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, to devote due attention to the resource requirements for meeting the mandates entrusted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, taking into account the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, with particular focus on under-resourced areas.

3. At the time of adoption of resolution 52/14, the Commission was informed that an independent evaluation unit would be established under the Office of the Executive Director. This unit would be funded partly through redeployment of resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and partly through voluntary contributions. It was proposed to redeploy the vacant regular budget post at the P-5 level of Chief, Strategic Planning Unit, allocated under subprogramme 2, Policy and trend analysis, to executive direction and management.

4. The Commission was also informed that, in addition to the regular budget post at the P-5 level, voluntary contributions would be required to ensure the effective and operational functioning of the independent evaluation unit. To be fully operational, the unit would need (a) to be staffed as follows: one P-5, head of unit, funded from the programme budget of the United Nations, and five posts funded from voluntary contributions (one P-4, one P-3, one P-2 and two GS (Other level)); and (b) to have an operational budget for evaluation work. In addition to the resources under the programme budget, this would represent a requirement of

* For the final text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2010/L.13/Rev.1, see chapter I, section A.

$1,560,000 per biennium to be funded from voluntary contributions. The current level of voluntary contributions available for evaluation being $800,000, an additional $760,000 would be required to ensure the effective functioning of the independent evaluation unit in 2010-2011.

5. At the request of the Commission, the Independent Evaluation Unit has been re-established and placed in the Office of the Executive Director, while preserving the unit's functional and operational independence. To date, the above-mentioned P-5 regular budget post has been redeployed from subprogramme 2 to executive direction and management; that would be regularized in the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 should the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly endorse the permanent move of the post. In the meantime, the recruitment process has been initiated and the post was advertised as of 9 March 2010. The Independent Evaluation Unit was currently composed of one P-4 and one GS (Other level) funded from voluntary contributions, and a junior professional officer post to be filled before the end of 2010.

6. As a consequence of the redeployment of the assignment and proposed redeployment of the P-5 level (Chief, Strategic Planning Unit) to the Independent Evaluation Unit, the Strategic Planning Unit was currently fully funded from voluntary contributions and consisted of one P-4, one P-3 and one GS (Other level). To ensure the proper undertaking of strategic planning functions, resources would be required to provide for six posts (one P-5, one P-4, one P-3, one P-2 and two GS (Other level)) and an operational budget. This would represent a requirement of $1,680,000 per biennium to be funded from voluntary contributions. The current level of voluntary contributions available for strategic planning being $739,200, an additional $940,800 would be required to ensure the effective functioning of the Strategic Planning Unit in 2010-2011.

7. Resource requirements for the biennium 2012-2013 would be reviewed in accordance with established budgetary procedures.

8. Hence, adoption of the revised draft resolution would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

Annex X

List of documents before the Commission at its fifty-third session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
A/65/6 (Prog. 13)	10	Programme 13, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice of the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2012-2013
E/CN.7/2010/1	2	Provisional agenda and annotations
E/CN.7/2010/2	6	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse
E/CN.7/2010/3-E/CN.15/2010/3	10 (a)	Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
E/CN.7/2010/4	7 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
E/CN.7/2010/5	7 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
E/CN.7/2010/6	7	Report of the Executive Director on strengthening the law enforcement capacity of the main transit States neighbouring Afghanistan, based on the principle of shared responsibility
E/CN.7/2010/7	7 (d)	Report of the Executive Director on promoting best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes
E/CN.7/2010/8	6	Note by the Secretariat on promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
E/CN.7/2010/9	9	Report of the Executive Director on the proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories
E/CN.7/2010/10-E/CN.15/2010/10	7	Report of the Executive Director on strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking
E/CN.7/2010/11	6	Report of the Executive Director on responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users
E/CN.7/2010/12	9 (a)	Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances
E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13	10 (b)(ii)	Report of the Executive Director on changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and the establishment of the independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit
E/CN.7/2010/14	7 (b)	Report of the Executive Director on assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2010/14/Corr.1	7 (b)	Report of the Executive Director on assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs
E/CN.7/2010/15	5	Note by the Secretariat on a revised set of data collection tools and mechanisms for the collection, collation, analysis and reporting of data, prepared by the expert group on data collection
E/CN.7/2010/15/Add.1	5	Note by the Secretariat on a revised set of data collection tools and mechanisms for the collection, collation, analysis and reporting of data, prepared by the expert group on data collection: revised draft annual report questionnaire: part I. Legislative and institutional framework
E/CN.7/2010/15/Add.1/Corr.1		Note by the Secretariat on a revised set of data collection tools and mechanisms for the collection, collation, analysis and reporting of data, prepared by the expert group on data collection: revised draft annual report questionnaire: part I. Legislative and institutional framework
E/CN.7/2010/15/Add.2	5	Note by the Secretariat on a revised set of data collection tools and mechanisms for the collection, collation, analysis and reporting of data, prepared by the expert group on data collection: revised draft annual report questionnaire: part II. Comprehensive approach to drug demand reduction
E/CN.7/2010/15/Add.3	5	Note by the Secretariat on a revised set of data collection tools and mechanisms for the collection, collation, analysis and reporting of data, prepared by the expert group on data collection: revised draft annual report questionnaire: part III. Extent, patterns and trends in drug use
E/CN.7/2010/15/Add.4	5	Note by the Secretariat on a revised set of data collection tools and mechanisms for the collection, collation, analysis and reporting of data, prepared by the expert group on data collection: draft revised annual report questionnaire: part IV. Extent, patterns and trends in drug cultivation, manufacture and trafficking
E/CN.7/2010/16-E/CN.15/2010/16	10	Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
E/CN.7/2010/17	10	Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2012-2013
E/CN.7/2010/L.1 and Add.1-7	13	Draft report of the Commission on its fifty-third session
E/CN.7/2010/L.2/Rev.1	6	Promoting community-based drug use prevention: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.3/Rev.1	6	Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention: revised draft resolution

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2010/L.5/Rev.1	7	Strengthening national capacities in the administration and disposal of property and other assets confiscated in cases of drug trafficking and related offences: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.6/Rev.1	9	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.7/Rev.1	7 (b)	Strengthening regional cooperation between Afghanistan and transit States and the contribution of all affected countries to counter-narcotics efforts, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.8/Rev.1	7 (d)	Follow-up to the promotion of best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes and the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.9/Rev.1	9 (d)	International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.10/Rev.1	7	Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem focusing on drug trafficking and related offences: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.11/Rev.1	6	Achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.12/Rev.1	6	Measures to protect children and young people from drug abuse: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.13/Rev.1	10	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.15/Rev.1	7	Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.16/Rev.1	9	Strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.17/Rev.1	6	Use of "poppers" as an emerging trend in drug abuse in some regions: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.18/Rev.1	9 (d)	Follow-up to the implementation of the Santo Domingo Pact and the Managua Mechanism: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2010/L.19	9	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: draft resolution

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2010/L.20	11	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda for its fifty-fourth session: draft decision
E/CN.7/2010/CRP.1	4, 6, 7	Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities
E/CN.7/2010/CRP.2	3	Thematic debate of the fifty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: paper submitted by the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs on behalf of the participants and contributors to Beyond 2008
E/CN.7/2010/CRP.3	3	New challenges, strategies and programmes in demand reduction
E/CN.7/2010/CRP.4	3	Note by the Secretariat on the thematic debate: in the context of a balanced approach to reducing drug demand and supply, measures to enhance awareness of the different aspects of the world drug problem, including by improving understanding of how to tackle the problem
E/CN.7/2010/CRP.5	7	Note by the Secretariat on the review of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
E/CN.7/2010/CRP.6-E/CN.15/2010/CRP.1	9 (d)	Note by the Executive Director on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice: a human rights perspective
E/CN.7/2010/CRP.7	10	Note by the Secretariat on the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
E/CN.7/2010/CRP.8	5	Note by the Secretariat on the revised draft annual reports questionnaire: comments received from Member States